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WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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THAT WEEKLY CIRCUS.

Ben Tillet, the Barker For Compers and Kangaroos, An Expensive Gaffer.

IS THIS "ENGLISH?"

At the Meeting of the C. F. L. Tillet's Accounts Are Overhauled—Figures Produce a Storm—His Incompetence Openly Admitted—The Class Struggle Is "Nobly Waged" by Resolutions in Favor of the "Journal," Which Boomed the Strike—Quelling Militia in Albany—Also by Suggestions to "Petition" Odell—Also by Hanging to the Skirts of the Tammany-Fakir Prince Who Voted for Increased Armory Appropriations—Also by Airing Conflicts Between "Sister Organizations."

Ben Tillet, the fraternal delegate from England to the A. F. of Hell, who was received with a great blare of trumpets by the Kangaroos, is true to his career as a gaffer on the working class. This was shown yesterday in Central Park.

Some time ago that organization decided to engage Ben Tillet to organize the Longshoremen of this city. When Tillet returned to this city from his tour of the country last week, Harry Robinson, organizer of the A. F. of Hell in this city, sent a message to the headquarters of the Longshoremen union inquiring who would pay the expenses. In answer, Robinson received a check of \$35, being one week's wages—\$21 and "expense" allowance—\$14—generally paid to A. F. of Hell organizers.

Tillet then informed Robinson that he would only remain in this city for three days, during which time he would use all his endeavors in the work of organizing the dock laborers.

During these three days, Robinson said at yesterday's meeting, he paid out \$30.35 for Tillet's living expenses, and to the surprise of Robinson, when he asked Tillet what he (Tillet) expected in the way of remuneration, was told that an additional \$20 would not be considered too much.

This made a total expenditure of \$40.05 for his "three days endeavor," which consisted of a 15 minutes speech at one dock meeting in the open air.

Were it not for the advice of a friend of Robinson, Robinson would have paid Tillet. Acting upon the advice given, however, he had decided to bring the matter before the body.

This statement created a profound sensation. Delegate Wolf, Kangaroo, of Cigar-makers Union No. 90, thought the bill ought to be paid without any further question. It should serve as a warning against the importation of any more fraternal delegates. Delegate Waldinger, of Bohm capitalist political advertisement celebrity and, of course, a Kangaroo, representing an organization existing only in his imagination, opposed the payment of the bill. He said it appeared that Tillet had been bleeding organizations throughout the country. Reports to that effect had come from Cincinnati and other towns. In New York, he charged Typographical Union No. 6, fifty dollars and expenses for a five minutes' speech. He thought Tillet ought to be given to understand that America is no milch cow. Waldinger evidently felt there were enough calves in America to milk that cow.

Delegate George Warner, of the Machinists, Republican Aldermanic candidate and land speculator, complained that the American fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress, had to pay their way all through their English sojourn and returned only with a cigar holder; while the Americans treated the English fraternal delegates royally and bestowed costly tokens upon them. Every town the English delegates visit reception committees entertain them with magnificence and provide for them in every way. For instance, one of the previous delegations, when they were at Washington, were directed to a hotel and told to order whatever they desired.

After a three days' stay, a bill of \$250 had to be paid by the American Federation of Labor. At this quite a number of the delegates present chuckled with envy.

A motion was then passed to refuse to pay the additional twenty dollars, and inform Ben Tillet that \$200.05 expenses incurred by him was a sufficient compensation for a fifteen minutes' oration that has not accomplished anything.

Noble Wages of Class Struggle.
Delegate Fitzgerald, of the Letter Carriers Association, a chameleon politician, thanked the Central Park Federation for its endorsement of the Salary Equalization Bill, now pending before Congress. He lauded the "yellow journal" for its "splendid editorials" and cartoons which assisted them strongly

in their endeavors; and moved that a vote of thanks be given that fake sheet. Delegate Bolton, single taxer, Democrat and fusionist, and Democrat Campbell, of Big Six, Kangaroo Marshall of the last May Day parade, in a speech complimentary to the sheet mentioned, seconded the motion. The thanks were given without a protest from the Kangaroos, despite their pretended opposition to yellow journalism. The vote was unanimous.

Upon a motion, Engineer Hoar, whose eyesight was injured a few years ago during an assault upon him by Contractor Pucci, was granted the floor. He made a pathetic appeal to assist him to get justice. He said that when the case came up for trial, the jury found Pucci guilty of assault; but Judge Cowing upon the request of a number of prominent citizens, suspended sentence. When (Hoar) objected to such a procedure, Cowing asked him why he had not taken the \$500 which Pucci offered him to settle the case. To this Hoar said he replied "I do not want money; I want justice." Contractor Pucci is now, accordingly, set free of a charge which had been preferred against a poor workman, would have landed him in State's prison.

Delegate Kelley, of the Theatrical Stage Employees' Union, and a Tammany politician, made a motion to request Hoar to make an affidavit embodying his case, before a notary public, the same to be forwarded to Gov. Odell, with a request that he remove Cowing for neglect of public duty. An amendment of Delegate Farley, of the Tile Layers, and a Tammany politician, to place the matter in the hands of Assemblyman Sam Prince, who should seek to impeach Cowing. The amendment was adopted.

This matter gave Delegate Bolton, who is on the alert to promote the political aspirations of Judge William Gaynor, an opportunity to boost his employer as the workman's friend, who could not be influenced by corporations in the discharge of his duties. To his astonishment, Delegate Kise, of the Pilot's Association, put a spoke in the Gaynor boom by stating that he never heard that Gaynor had ever done anything especially beneficial to the workman; but he knew that Gaynor was very prompt to issue mandamus in behalf of political and other criminals, like in the Hochstim case.

Upon a motion of Delegate Stewart, of the Eccentric and Stationary Engineers' Union, the floor was granted to McMahon, member of his organization, who stated that the Brewers' Union was endeavoring to have the members of his organization discharged in the various union breweries in Greater New York; and that last week they demanded his discharge from the Kohler Brewing Company, unless he joined the Brewers' National Union, which he refused to do.

A committee consisting of Delegates Kelley, Fitzgerald and Kise were appointed to inform the Kohler Brewing Company, that their employees were acting individually; and that they should retain McMahon in his position. Judging from appearances there is a merry war on between the trade-unionists and the industrialists.

EMPTY SARCASTIC.

Pare and Simple Unionist Has No Other Remedy for Existing Conditions.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 3.—"A man should be dragged out and shot when he has reached the age of forty-five. He is dead timber in the pathway of progress under modern industrial conditions. I suggest that a law be drafted and submitted to the Legislature for passage which shall provide that all persons be shot at the age of forty-five years unless they can show that they have enough property saved up to keep them during the rest of their natural lives."

This is the way the serious question of an age limit for mechanics and laborers was put by one of the speakers at the meeting of the Chicago Fakirization of Labor. It was said that some of the railroad companies and large manufacturing establishments now refuse to hire a man more than thirty-five years old, and that mechanics are discharged when forty-five years old because they are too old.

Machinists, carpenters and men in all trades testified that a similar age limit was being enforced by various classes of employers.

Robust men in the prime of life told of the subtleties they were compelled to resort to in securing employment if a few grey hairs had made their appearance. Many confessed to having dyed their hair and again to give the hair time and again to get work. Those who had a fringe of gray in their beards said they had to keep clean shaven faces to avoid detection of their age. Those who wore eye glasses said that they were compelled to leave their glasses at home to hold their jobs.

Delegates jumped to their feet to tell of instances where the best mechanics had been discharged in the prime of life because of their age. After giving several instances in the machinists' trade William F. Melan suggested shooting at the age of forty-five as a measure that would probably meet with the approval of the large employers.

The question was considered of so much importance that it was made a special order of business for the next meeting of the Chicago Fakirization of Labor.

Big Express Incorporation.

The United Express Companies, incorporated at Trenton with a capital of \$10,000,000, is said not to indicate or represent a union of the large express companies.

'CITIZEN'S UNION' EXPOSED

OLD PARTY POLITICIANS RUN UP AGAINST THE BUZZ SAW.

Pennsylvania S. L. P. Tears Mask Off Organization "Opposed to Bosses and Politics"—"The Greatest Thing on Earth" Turns Out to Be the Smallest.

Turtle Creek, Pa., Feb. 8.—A meeting of the newly organized branch of the Socialist Labor Party at Turtle Creek was, to have been held on the night of February 7 at Black's Hall, but owing to a misunderstanding an organization styling itself "Citizens' Union" had possession of the hall.

The party members gathered at the hall, and when they learned that they could not have the hall for a meeting were greatly surprised. After consulting among themselves and being invited by two or three of the "Citizens" present they decided to remain and see the doings of this organization, and, if possible, have a good, healthy discussion; as some of the S. L. P. speakers, Jackson, Markley and Schulberg, were present.

In single file the freaks and would-be officeholders gathered; and at 8:45, with about 20 "Citizens" and the same number of S. L. P. men present, the president, known in Turtle Creek as "Turkey Johnson," called the meeting to order.

"Turkey Johnson" called for the reading of the minutes of the last meeting. They were read. Then the "president" decided to dispense with the roll call.

The "President" then called for new members. He was requested to and he slowly and impressively did read the declaration of "principles" of the "Citizens' Union." That "declaration" and those "principles" were confined to an "attack" again all political bosses.

Up until now the meeting was progressing with as much enthusiasm as there is at a funeral. At this point Comrade Markley arose and asked if it would not be a good thing to discuss those "principles" for the benefit of the workers present. "Turkey Johnson" replied by stating that the "Citizens' Union" of Turtle Creek was over a year old and they had finished discussing their "platform."

Markley replied by stating that there were political organizations twelve, fifty and a hundred years old, and those organizations still had their platforms discussed.

Then a gentleman who occupied the most prominent chair in the room, and made a living by pounding a pulpit, nursing a "paint brush" that decorated his face, arose and through the president asked Markley if he was a citizen of the Borough of Turtle Creek, at the same time telling Markley that "The Citizens' Union" was established for the special purpose of bettering the conditions of the people in this borough."

Markley replied by stating that there is no one who would like to see the people of the Borough of Turtle Creek, State of Pennsylvania and of the United States, more happy and satisfied than he. By the people Markley meant the only class that is of use to society—the working class.

Then a long, thin man unwound himself, and when he finished his thin face looked down upon us and he proceeded to make a short speech. He told of the small birth of the Republican party, the greatest party in the country to-day. He insisted that he was one of the great men that suffered from the "birth pangs," and he looked it. Then he told how in Turtle Creek three great men one year and a half ago started the "Citizens' Union" that is destined to be the greatest thing on earth. "WE TOLERATE NO POLITICS IN OUR ORGANIZATION." This organization has nothing to do with politics, but only aims to help the people of Turtle Creek.

Then Comrade Schulberg asked if it was possible to separate the politics of boroughs, cities and States? "Is it not a fact that the working class will not have what is of right theirs until they capture the political power of the entire nation? At the same time I want to say," continued Schulberg, "that the long gentleman that just spoke does not know the meaning of the words politics, and he certainly should explain how it is possible to have a political organization without politics."

President "Turkey Johnson" at this point told us to retire, but the "long gentleman" interrupted by insisting that he be allowed to answer. He answered by stating that he knew what politics was before Schulberg was born and he would meet Schulberg any time at any place to debate. Markley at once accepted the challenge in behalf of the S. L. P. and wanted a date set for the debate. The president insisted that we leave the hall. The preacher ran toward the long man and whispered something in his ear. The preacher was all excited and was handling his paint brush in the same way a little girl handles a cow she is milking.

All of the S. L. P. men and their friends moved toward the door. Markley tried to get the name of the "long gentleman" in order to fix a date for the debate. He would not give his name, advised not to by the preacher. Comrade Jackson said: "Come on Markley, he is crawling."

Then this long man looking at Jackson, striking an important attitude, exclaimed: "Did you ever hear of a

THE S. L. P. ON TOP!

It Wins Out in Detroit in Its Fight for Free Speech.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 11.—The appeal of the Socialist Labor Party, Section Detroit, from the decision rendered by Judge Sellers fining Meiko Meyer \$50 for speaking on the Campus on the night of ex-Governor Pingree's funeral, has just been sustained. The appeal was tried in the Recorder's Court, and the jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty."

This decision comes at a time that throws much light on the original sentence, which has now been reversed. Meyer was arrested by orders of Police Commissioner Frank C. Andrews. This is the same Andrews, who, as Vice-President of the City Savings Bank has just been discovered as having appropriated \$1,000,000 of the bank's funds: for this offense he was arraigned last night on the charge of "willfully, fraudulently and knowingly" appropriating said funds. The fraud came out yesterday through his failure. In failing he not only pulled down the Savings Bank, but endangers the financial standing of Frank C. Pingree, the President of the bank, ex-Gov. Pingree's brother, and who is a shoe manufacturer himself. The Andrews-Pingree combine played the political racket in aid of their business.

Of course, they were "Labor Friends." The only opposition they met was from the Socialist Labor Party, which they hated proportionally, and whose speakers they sought to victimize. The acquittal of the S. L. P. speaker Meyer and the simultaneous shameful collapse of the capitalist Andrews, who had instigated his arrest, are interesting coincidences.

"VOLKSZEITUNG" BLACK-EYED.

Beaten by a Socialist in Its Attempt to Prevent Free Speech.

Yesterday Judge Steckler of the Supreme Court handed down a decision ordering the re-instatement of August Gleifert into the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund. This is a black-eye to the Stahl-Ring, that is seeking to run that Fund for their own benefit, and the "Volkszeitung" in the machinery of which that Ring is a wheel.

August Gleifert objected to the Ring. The election for officers being on, and the Ring seeking re-election, he joined others of his mind, who set up an opposition ticket, and who issued a leaflet containing their candidates and giving reasons why the Stahl-Ring should be beaten. For circulating this leaflet in his organization the Ring had him expelled. Such conduct on the part of the Ring was strictly in keeping with the practices of the Organized Scabbery, that the Ring is a part of. It ropes in people with the lure of getting sick and death benefits; taxes them to pay such sick and death benefits, when they accrue; but demands of them to hold their tongues, never criticize the officers, to let these do just what they please, keep mum and re-elect them; and when anyone dares to exercise the right of free speech, he is bounced by the Ring. Gleifert did not propose to submit to such treatment. The Stahl-Ring, which essentially runs the "Volkszeitung," had just before dragged the Socialist Labor Party into the capitalist courts, in the attempt to steal the Party press and name.

Gleifert took the hint, and pulled up the Stahl Ring before the very courts that it had appealed to against the Party. The result is that the Timboocoo crew gets beaten again in its own Courts. Gleifert won. The Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund may now thank the Ring, which the Fund tolerates as its head, for the heavy costs it will have to pay, thanks to the Timboocoo stupidity. Organized Scabbery tyranny, and Kangaroo corruption that marks the Ring.

Prisons Do Not Reform.

In a paper read before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence on Monday night, Dr. Robert J. Irvine, physician in charge of Sing Sing Prison Hospital, described the characteristics of chronic criminals, and said alcoholism and heredity are responsible for a large percentage of offences. He said our prison system does not reform criminals, but hoards them and turns them loose on the community later more wolfish than ever. He advocated indeterminate sentences, the release of criminals on probation, and said offenders who show no sign of improvement should never be released. He suggested that persons convicted of theft be compelled to make reparation and pay fines and not be imprisoned.

Resolutions favoring the passage of stringent laws to prevent substitution and the sale of proprietary medicines containing poisons were adopted.

"Nothing to Arbitrate."

The iron trades unions of San Francisco, whose members have been on strike since May 20 for the nine-hour work day, on January 13 sent a communication to Henry T. Scott, president of the Union Iron Works, begging him to consent to an arbitration of the difficulties. Mr. Scott ignored the offer and at latest advice the strike, or what is left of it, is still on.

Montgomery that crawled? "Yes," said Jackson, "and there is one crawling now."

Montgomery refused to set a date, and he did crawl. Our comrades left the hall cheering for the fighting Socialist Labor Party. The new members were dated and met the meeting of the branch was held on the street corner.

It was decided to hire a hall at Turtle Creek and issue a hand bill to the effect that a Montgomery has issued a challenge to the S. L. P. to debate.

The meeting will take place Monday night, February 11. All hands on deck, we are closing in on the enemy.

S. L. P. OF SEATTLE.

ITS PLATFORM AND TICKET FOR MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The Platform Presents Demands for the Immediate Benefit of the Working Class, But Does Not Lose Sight of the Ultimate Goal, the Co-operative Commonwealth.

The Socialist Labor Party of Seattle, Washington, at its convention held at 1514 First avenue, February 2nd, to nominate a municipal ticket adopted the following municipal platform:

"The Socialist Labor Party of Seattle in convention assembled endorses the platform, principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States. While realizing that victory at the polls in municipal elections can fulfill but a small measure of justice to the working class, which justice can only be accomplished in a national election, and while never losing sight of our final aim—the conquest of the public powers by the working class, to restore to the workers who produce and operate them, the tools of production and distribution—the Socialist Labor Party of Seattle again enters the municipal campaign to educate the working class to gain for itself those offices now held in the interest of our employers, the capitalist class. It presents for your consideration the following program, which, every candidate of the Socialist Labor Party is bound to uphold, with every power at his command.

Whereas, in order to fully fight the battles of the working class it is necessary that we have a staunch, true and fearless press; that the WEEKLY and DAILY PEOPLE have proven to be such, and that we are proud to help, support and maintain a press conducted so ably.

Resolved, That we pledge our support and call upon all wage-workers to support THE DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE, the official organs of the Socialist Labor Party.

Whereas, As the only political organization of the working class, we recognize the necessity of aggressive trades unions that fight for working class interests only, therefore we call upon all wage-workers to form themselves into a class-conscious economic organization backed up by a revolutionary political party;

Resolved, That we endorse the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the only economic organization organized on class-conscious lines and using the best method of striking, that is, at the ballot box.

Whereas, The ten hour female and child labor law, as has also the eight hour labor ordinance passed by the City Council, been declared unconstitutional by the state courts, and

Whereas, The oft repeated actions of the courts along this line prove conclusively that they are but tools of the capitalist class, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we call upon the wage-workers to support the full ticket of the Socialist Labor Party, to the end that the representative of the working class may sit in the courts of justice, and uphold all laws that tend to benefit and uplift the members of our class;

Resolved, That in accordance with the fundamental principles of the Socialist Labor Party, the referendum initiative and imperative mandate, every official elected by the Socialist Labor Party shall render an account of his acts at least once a month at a public meeting of the members of the Party in Seattle. He shall carry out such resolutions as they may adopt and shall promptly resign his office if his recall is demanded by a majority vote of the Party in Seattle.

Whereas, The capitalist class robs the worker of the wealth he creates and denies him the opportunity of employing himself, and, then brutally imprisons him for being unemployed and forces him to work on the highways with a ball and chain on his limbs;

Resolved, That in the name of the working class we protest against this outrage inflicted on us by the capitalist class who rule us, and we demand—the immediate repeal of all tramp and vagrant ordinances.

Resolved, That the Socialist officials shall by all the means in their power compel the assessors to do their full duty by assessing every kind of property at its full value and that the said property shall be taxed to the full extent for the measures of public relief and improvement herein contemplated.

First, We demand the immediate erection of enough school buildings to comfortably accommodate all children of school age in Seattle. That enough additional teachers janitors, etc., be employed to conduct the same.

Second, We demand that the City Charter be amended as follows: Whenever three (3) per cent. of the duly qualified electors of the city shall petition for the submission of any measure to be voted on by the people, it shall be the duty of the city officials to call an election for said purpose and when a majority of the people vote in favor of any measure at such an election it shall become a law and be subject to no veto.

Third, The city to acquire street railways, lighting plants and all public functions requiring franchises from the city. The same to be operated (not for profit to reduce the taxes of the property owners), but for the benefit of all citizens, the employees to manage the same co-operatively under the control of the city administration and to elect their own superior officers. (No employee to be discharged for political reasons). The surplus revenue over the cost of

operating public utilities to be used to increase wages of employees and establish a sick fund and disabled benefit fund for employees and other citizens.

Fourth, The city to acquire vacant lots within the city limits and erect thereon comfortable houses with sanitary conditions, and modern conveniences to be let by the city to the workers at a rental calculated on the cost of repairs and administrative expenses.

Fifth, Free medical attendance to be furnished at the house of applicants when necessary, also medicines, food, etc. Depots to be established to furnish the people at the cost price with food or other necessities now sold at prices largely in excess of their value.

Sixth, The abolition of the contract system in all public works; all public improvements to be performed by the city by day work under the supervision of the public works department. That all employed by the city receive at least three (\$3) per day. That eight hours constitute a day's work; that men and women receive equal pay for equal work.

Seventh, The establishment of free public bath houses by the city.

Eighth, The abolition of all private employment offices as such offices are used only as a means of fleecing the workers. The city free employment office is all that is necessary to conduct the buying and selling of wage-slaves.

Ninth, That no pains be spared in giving a thorough free and universal education to all children in the public schools. That the laws against child labor be strictly enforced and that provision be made for feeding and clothing school children where necessary and that all school books be furnished free to all.

Tenth, In all cases where the workers are obliged to strike against oppressive conditions imposed on them by the capitalist class the city government shall furnish every possible aid to the strikers.

These are our immediate demands the first steps toward the realization of the Socialist Commonwealth in which the workers shall enjoy the full fruits of their labor; to them we pledge our support and we call on you to aid in carrying them into effect.

We warn workingmen against being deceived by the cry of "Municipal Ownership of Public Utilities" by the Republican-Democratic, or Populist Parties which means ownership by the capitalist class for the benefit of the capitalist.

Under capitalist public ownership the worker's condition would be no better than before. Low wages, long hours, for the workers, more profits for the capitalists to help to reduce their taxes at the expense of the blood and sweat of the working class. We also warn the workers against the so-called "Socialist" and Single Tax Parties that pretend to represent the working class. These and other so-called "workingmen's parties" are only side shows of the capitalist class that are used as a means of dividing the working class on election day.

Wage-workers don't scab on your class on election day by voting for the Republican, Democratic, Populist or other political parties that pretend friendship for the wage-workers, for by doing so you vote to continue your own slavery and the slavery of your class. Cease voting for your oppressors! Cast your ballot for yourself by voting for the Party of your class, the Socialist Labor Party.

Wage-workers of Seattle! If you believe in the principles set forth in this platform, if you would stand for working class interests, if you would fight for yourselves and your fellow wage-workers, vote for the following candidates:

For Mayor, Walter Walker, shoemaker.

For Comptroller, Charles E. Regel, cook.

For Corporation Counsel, John W. Monnette, painter.

For Treasurer, Fred W. Roberts, cornice-maker.

Councilmen-at-large: Frank Crossman, teamster. M. J. Kennedy, machinist-helper.

Councilmen: First Ward.—Owen Martin, marine engineer.

Second Ward.—C. S. Kaufman, carpenter.

Third Ward.—W. H. Walker, clerk.

Fourth Ward.—Paul Wagner, baker.

Fifth Ward.—Abc Brearcliff, sheet iron worker.

Sixth Ward.—Edmund S. Prentiss, carpenter.

Seventh Ward.—C. F. Neilson, laundryman.

Eighth Ward.—F. G. Goodwin, laborer.

Ninth Ward.—C. G. Bassort, cornice maker.

INCREASING TUNNEL SPEED.

N. Y. Centre Uses Its Engineers As Cat-paws, As Usual.

Albany, Feb. 5.—The Railroad Commission this morning issued an order increasing the rate of speed at which trains of the New York Central and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroads can run through the tunnel from Ninety-sixth to Fifty-sixth streets, from eighteen miles an hour to twenty-four miles an hour. That action was taken on the application of General Manager Franklin of the tunnel, who sent to the Railroad Commission an application signed by thirty-six engineers of the New Haven road and many from the Central, asserting that they could not get trains in on time. They said that twenty-four miles an hour would relieve the situation. That would allow the distance between Fifty-ninth street and Ninety-sixth street to be made in five minutes for the distance of two miles.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

NINE BOYS "UNIONIZED."

JUNIOR LOCALS OF THE U. M. W. IN THE ANTHRACITE FIELD.

Heretofore All Attempts to Prevent Boys from Striking Against Abuses Have Failed—Labor Fakirs Think They Have Solved the Problem.

Wilkesbarre, Feb. 9.—Soon throughout the anthracite coal field there will flourish the Junior Locals of the United Mine Workers. These are unions composed of the little breaker, door and driver boys, lads from 10 to 16 and 18 years old. They are being organized on the same plan as their fathers and big brothers.

The irrepressible breaker boys have long been a thorn in the side of both the operators and the labor fakirs. The boys would go out on strike on the slightest provocation. A harsh word by a breaker boss, the discharge of one of their number was sufficient to cause a strike. It must be remembered that the majority of these boys are but children, and a circus in town, a challenge to a baseball game or a desire for a tramp on the mountains, in the hot days when the heat and dust were overpowering, has often tied up a mine. In the last three years the breaker boys have caused more trouble by strikes than the men.

They were such an uncertain quantity that there was no telling when the whim for striking would seize them. There is little to encourage the breaker boys. The only reward for their long and arduous toil is their daily bread. The few dollars they earn must be turned over to the fathers and mothers at the end of the month.

The operators tried to stop them from striking in vain. If the youthful strikers, after a few days, desired to return to work and the employers resolved to punish them by keeping them idle for a few days longer, the strike became a real frolic for the lads and they enjoyed marching to the next breaker and inviting the boys there to join them, and the other boys were usually nothing loath.

The fathers and brothers tried also to stop them, for every time the boys struck the idleness of the breaker made the entire mine idle and the fathers and big brothers were obliged to be idle and unpaid. They could not afford this.

Affairs were going from bad to worse when the Miners' Union came to the rescue. At the national convention of the "great" A. F. of L. held in Scranton last December a Kangaroo Social Democrat who was a delegate introduced a resolution authorizing the Mine Workers to organize Junior Locals of the boys.

The resolution was carried and the work of "organizing" the boys is now going on. The boys are told that the first law of the "union" is obedience and that they must, without question follow the orders of the labor fakirs. They have been told that the success of the "union" is in their keeping, that strikes are against the "union's" "principles," unless ordered by the national board, and they declare they will not strike without orders.

The mine operators hope that the "unionizing" of the boys will stop one annoyance in the coal fields. As an organization the boys of each breaker from a local union, and are being carefully coached in their "duties" by the labor fakirs.

CATHOLICS IN POLITICS.

Knights of Columbus Advised to Enter the Field.

Before Fidelity Council, Knights of Columbus in the parish hall, the Rev. Patrick O'Hare, pastor of St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church, in Greenpoint, on Monday night, made an appeal to Catholics to enter politics, not as partisans, but as Catholics.

"The Catholic Church," he said, "has something to say which has bearing on all of the questions now pressing for solution before the country. But we as Catholics look upon these problems and decide them, not from the standpoint of Catholicity, but influenced by the newspaper we read, by the political party with which momentarily and accidentally we happen to be affiliated. We are Catholics in religion, sharp and hard bargain drivers in business and Democrats and Republicans in politics."

"I encourage you to enter politics, not for yourself, not for pocket, not for what there is in it, but for God, for humanity, for truth and for eternity. Enter politics as a Catholic, with Catholic ideals, Catholic principles, Catholic convictions. No one who is at all familiar with the subject will deny that our social theories, our conceptions of laws or ideals of public opinions, of citizenship and all the theories underlying our system of political economy are based upon materialism, low ideals and anti-Christian principles."

"All the principles are not favorable to the Catholic religion, and hence to the Catholic. This is the cause of all grievances. That is the reason that we do not receive justice and our due, why we are being discriminated against. Under the present circumstances and under the existing conditions it is to the laity that we look for help. That can be done by their asserting themselves in politics as Catholics regardless of party affiliations."

World's Imports and Exports.

During 1900 the imports of the four leading nations of the world were as follows: Great Britain, \$2,610,000,000; Germany, \$1,490,000,000; France, \$840,000,000; United States, \$880,000,000. The exports for the same nations were: United States, \$1,405,000,000; Great Britain, \$1,400,000,000; Germany, \$1,185,000,000; France, \$830,000,000.

SWEDISH MOVEMENT.

PLAIN TALK ON SOME OF ITS PROMINENT FEATURES.

Two-Penny Politics and What the Outcome Will Be—A Swedish Socialist Democratic Paper Tries to Answer.

Many readers of THE PEOPLE were greatly interested in a series of articles, published about a year ago, which I wrote for and then translated from our Swedish organ, "Arbetaren." The articles concerned the Socialist movement in Sweden, and especially the persons prominent in that movement.

Interesting facts in connection with the same subject have not been wanting since that time, and I shall give a short review of them, as my memory has been refreshed by the part "Arbetaren" took in them. The matter occurred last autumn, and at that time I felt inclined to translate it for the readers of THE PEOPLE, but press of work rendered it impossible.

The incidents show how one of the Social Democratic papers of Sweden, moved by the publication in "Arbetaren" of a private letter (which had been placed at my disposal by the recipient, who then resided in this city) lost its self-control, and broke the long, long silence that existed in the Swedish papers relative to the movement there, especially since the publication in "Arbetaren" and THE PEOPLE of the "Our Court" articles, and "Arbetaren" was cut out of the list of acknowledged acquaintances. With this preface, I shall now start and give the translations from "Arbetaren."

The first was published on August 15, 1901. (Victor Funke, Editor of "Arbetaren.")

PRACTICAL SOCIALISM.

A Statement from the "Old Country" That the Social Democracy Has Room Beyond the Pale of Class Consciousness.

A couple of months ago a comrade, now living in this country, sent us the accompanying extracts from a letter from Stockholm, Sweden. The writer thereof, as can be seen from the first portion of the quotations, has so much private business to attend to that he can not, at the present time, take an active part in the labor movement. Judging from what he says in a later portion one may be justified in hoping that he will yet be able to put his shoulder to the wheel. At any rate, a "reaction against the reaction" of the Swedish labor movement cannot be avoided, and even there real Socialism will some day get another start. The writer is bitter, even more so than would have been the case had he known that his letter would fall into the hands of the "publicans," but we believe ourselves justified in giving publicity to some portions of it. It is not a fact that there are indications of discontent with the Social Democracy of the old country? We do not wish to withhold from our readers any news that would be cheering to them, so we shall give the floor to the writer of the letter:

"The labor movement is following its even, down-hill rut in a way that would make one weep, if happily there were not other things to think of just now. Branting, since he became a member of the National Parliament (Riksdagen) is, as was to have been expected, like the weathercock on the steeple: he turns with the slightest variation of the wind. But the worst of all is that the steeple, nay, the whole church, turns with him, instead of standing solidly and allowing him to wear out his hinges until some fine day he would fall. Some day in the near future we shall hear the 'Social-Demokraten' shout: 'Vive the general suffrage!' Well, if that were needed to keep him in his seat in Parliament, then—! Even Palm seems to have been silenced with a bone. At any rate his sole thought at present seems to be business. Since his return from America he has been real 'smart,' and I should not be surprised were he to die a millionaire. All that bears the name of Socialism here at home revolves around, in the estimation of most people, the question of two pennies (öre) per hour. To the leaders and officers of the 'Social-Demokraten' it is a question of five or ten crowns (kronor) more per week, or 1000 more per year, according to the rank they hold. This is the subject discussed at the trades union meetings, or at the meetings of the stockholders of the 'Social-Demokraten,' at the meetings of the Peoples Houses (a kind of labor lyceum), and above all at the meetings of the Consumers' Leagues, though in the latter instance it goes by the name of dividends or investments. We have at last in Stockholm 'Federated Trades' and there the only subject for discussion is how to squeeze out of the worker his last penny for the payment of taxes, obviously with the intention of making the general suffrage superfluous, for during a few years past most of the workers have earned 800 kroner and if they would only manage to smooth sailing. The rural workers count for little. Twenty-two Socialists in the Riksdagen seats allotted to Stockholm would turn things upside down! We know all that. As said before, in South Sweden things seem to be somewhat better—but wait until they get a Socialist in the Riksdagen; then there will be an end to Radicalism; otherwise it might fall out that members of the middle class would not vote for him at the next election. If we had never had a member of the Riksdagen we might now be a little nearer to the general suffrage. Well, perhaps not nearer, but at least we would have continued to fight for it, and thereby kept the people awake. Now they all sleep the sleep of the righteous."

"I have followed the current, and can see it whirling around in the two-penny whirl, but at least it is not even politics. The contemptible side of it is that the ideas are dragged down in the dirt. Perhaps, however, I shall awake again should I see a favorable opportunity."

So far the letter. As said before, we publish it more for the sake of discontent that breathes through it than because

we accept the actual bitterness of what it says.

IN ANSWER.

On October 3d, 1901, "Arbetaren" published the following article:

As our readers know, No. 33 of "Arbetaren" contained an extract from a private letter from Sweden, wherein there was expressed a great deal of blame for the Social Democracy. None of the larger Social Democratic papers of Sweden have seen fit, because of it, to break the silence, wherewith, as though by agreement, they have restrained themselves from being led into a discussion with "Arbetaren" on the subject of which represents the working class: our uncompromising preaching of the class struggle, and practical Marxism, or their "new tendencies," in which Branting takes the lead without opposition worth mentioning, in the party, at least. In Germany it is Bernstein, in France Jaures, both confusionists, and with their "new tendencies" they have thrown the Socialist movement into confusion, a confusion, however, that can only have the effect of freeing the followers of scientific Socialism from those elements that have either never understood the class struggle, or have grown tired and seek to withdraw.

One of the smaller papers, however, "Sjattioadret Aurora," has broken the spell, and in a praiseworthy way at that, having in addition to its own reply also published in full the extracts from the letter itself. The answer is quite lengthy, but we know that the readers of "Arbetaren" will take pleasure in all of it, so we give it space. There will be no need of extended comment on it, but we shall say a few words. "Aurora" says as follows:

Two-Penny Politics.

"Far away in the West, beyond the Atlantic's rolling waves, is the new world, America, located where so many men go in search of an easier living, and persuaded, possibly, by a desire for riches."

"Not so long ago America was a promised land, where there was no king and no exacting priests; but soon, perhaps sooner than was expected, the development of capitalist trickery forced this true Eldorado into the arms of the million and billion dollar trusts. The result has been here, as elsewhere, refined luxury and affluence on one side; arduous toil and poverty on the other side."

"Along with these conditions there grew naturally, even in America, an organized labor movement. Recently its economic wing entered into a struggle with the Iron and Steel Trust. That shows that the American workman possesses both the desire and the power to enter into a fight with the capitalists who so mercilessly exploit him."

"If the economic organizations of the American workmen are stronger than those of any other country, so are the exhibitions on the political field so much the more discouraging. The different parties, divided into a number of small factions, are engaged in a bitter fight among themselves. This certainly does not tend to advance the strength of the Social Democrats in the new world. However, a congress recently held has brought about a kind of unity between the different factions, which we hope will be to the common interest of the labor movement."

"The thing which led us to-day to touch upon the condition of American labor is an article in the Socialist Labor Party Swedish organ, 'Arbetaren,' in which are printed parts of a private letter from Sweden reading as follows: (above letter in full.)

"It is not so much the contents of the above—which, by the way, may be regarded as the effusions of some 'neglected genius' here at home, who, out of pure bitterness, is making purely personal attacks—but rather the lack of consideration in the paper that publishes it, and its political position in general that seems to us, to deserve a few words of consideration."

"We shall first take up the purely personal side. When 'Arbetaren' does not like the capitalist tendency, an expression it loves to use in relation to the development of European Socialism—it may, of course, have its own way. The same may be said concerning its mad fight against everything it regards as being 'contagious with capitalism and a debasement of the ideas of Socialism.' In fact, there is no harm in that, as every idea that is presented to the people needs its salt before being accepted, so that it may not be destroyed, to a greater or lesser degree, by those parasites, if that expression be allowed, who, undoubtedly, are always on the lookout for a chance to do their reactionary work."

"But one should, first of all, equip oneself with clean weapons, and not in season and out of season talk about 'discontent' where none exists. That which can be won through an honest discussion is always desirable, but it is not, it appears to us, either noble or necessary that a paper in America should make purely personal attacks against men in Sweden, thereby trying to gain more prestige for a special tendency within a common cause, that the paper in question represents."

"Branting and Palm, this is said for the special edification of 'Arbetaren,' are both of them men, as far as is known to us, who need not be ashamed of their acts. It should be counted to their honor, and not to their detriment, that they as individuals within the party dare to have their own convictions, with which they stand or fall. Relative to those convictions one may, to some extent, joke, but not, it seems to us, seriously condemn."

"When discontent in the organization is based on justice then no doubt the guilty will be punished. Until then one will have to deal either with the inevitable discontent of a minority, or with purely personal animosities."

"Arbetaren" is a fearfully and wonderfully revolutionary sheet that feels ill when it hears that the Socialists of Europe can stand, for example, the acceptance by Millerand of a cabinet portfolio, or that co-operative societies are conducted by Social Democrats. Revolutionary it must be, and the emancipation of the working class and the taking possession of the political powers are the means whereby to overthrow the present system of society."

"No, if by 'revolutionary,' 'Arbetaren' means that the subject 'class' under-

class, the working class, to-morrow or the following day are going to capture the social power by means of weapons, and from the roofs and behind barricades, then we cannot at all agree, at least not as long as all the roads of peaceful advancement are not barred. Our poor two-penny politics will in such a case still be far dearer to us than 'Arbetaren's' five-penny politics, which, although it may cost more, does not taste proportionately palatable for its cost blood and human life—to no use."

"Revolution is in reality a purely spontaneous apparition which will not materialize at command from below, but which may well be the outcome of pressure from above. But we do not think that conditions are yet as bad as that, either in America or Sweden, and least of all in the former country."

"On the other hand should 'Arbetaren' mean by 'revolutionary' what we have said above, and at the same time favor the emancipation of the working class in a peaceful way, then all the talk of the paper is a mere sham fight, full of chimeras, and its position is, in the main, exactly that of the European Social Democracy, though possibly not as far advanced."

"For what else are the untiring endeavors of the organized working class in the various amalgamated trade unions, and political and co-operative fields if it is not an effort looking to the development of the workers, that one day they may stand fully worthy and capable of transforming society? Or does 'Arbetaren' believe that a violent revolution at the present time, with the under class in full control, would be a lasting and beneficial thing?"

"We, for one, do not believe it." So far the "Aurora." Before entering on "Arbetaren's" few comments I wish to give a word of explanation on the words (subject) "under class" and "over class," which are commonly used in Sweden. The "under class" does not at all mean simply the workers, or even the proletariat. It comprises also at least the larger proportion of the middle class: while in "over class" is understood the "society" people, the rich and the educated."

Now for "Arbetaren's" comment:

We wish to say in the first place that in Sweden they cannot or will not understand that anybody could desire a pointed debate, and would dare to blame what he thinks dangerous to the movement, out of pure interest in the cause of Socialism, that is to the great proletariat in its entirety, for the freeing of which the movement exists. No, he who so acts, and thereby (though we judge it to be unavoidable) antagonizes the representatives of what he considers wrong, must be moved by personal animosities or must be a "neglected genius."

Secondly, we do not see the statement refuted that Branting has given up the Marxist tendencies that formerly were professed unconditionally by him, and that he has gone over to the "new tendencies" that he now upholds, and that apparently he has led with him the whole Swedish Socialist movement. We have stated his change of front. Whether or not he is ashamed of it is not for us to judge."

"Branting and Palm are men who 'stand or fall' with their convictions, why, then, is it so impossible to get them to appear in the party press to defend those convictions? Is it on account of the insignificance of 'Arbetaren' or on account of its 'madness'?"

If you, at home, are going to keep on with your silence, then it is probable that we shall follow the hint of "Aurora" and begin to joke, but we cannot do that without satire, and we prefer, when we have a serious matter at heart, to talk seriously."

Everybody who knows "Arbetaren's" position knows what we mean by—that is to say, what in reality is—revolutionary Socialism and "Aurora's" talk on that head is simply ridiculous. "Aurora" has read "Arbetaren" long enough to know our standpoint, which nowhere gives reason for the supposition that by revolution we understand anything else than the legal advancement of the working class, in which no human blood need be shed, no human life sacrificed, if the capitalist class does not meet our legality with illegality. But in this progress we wish the working class to rely on itself alone, and we do not want it to compromise with any of the phalanxes of the enemy, for these compromises serve only to lengthen the regime of capitalism, and have, because of their inability to produce results, only the effect of bringing distrust and discouragement to the ranks of the working class. "The new tendency" will have such effects, and we fight them as hindering the advancement of the social revolution."

"Arbetaren" does not believe that "a violent revolution at the present time, with the under class in full power, would be a lasting and beneficial thing." "Arbetaren" stands too firmly upon the solid ground of scientific socialism to wish to give any speculative or adventurous councils. We know the factors we have to deal with, and against the factors we do not wish to sin, as the representatives of the "new tendencies" are doing. We know that there is no utility in creeping away from the class struggle and its consequences; therefore we rightly condemn those who are trying to do so."

[To explain to the readers of THE PEOPLE the allusion in the extracts from the letter which referred to August Palm, I wish to add that after finishing his agitation tour in this country in the fall of 1900 he went directly home to write a book about America. What its nature is I do not know, for although it has been published six months he has not sent a copy to "Arbetaren."

Palm had that book business in his mind long before he came over to this country. When he got it under way he made every trades union member, friend, and admirer an agent for the book, and every party paper in Sweden advertised it largely, and gave it a fine review, although Palm is a poor writer. From this it is said he netted a goodly sum. The only reason for his neglect in sending a copy to me that I can see is that he does not wish the book to be reviewed by "Arbetaren." When he left I promised that if he should publish anything that belittled or misrepresented the Socialist Labor Party he should hear from me through "Arbetaren."

To the above should be added that

THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT IN AMERICA.

[By W. McGregor, in London "Social Democrat."]

An article on the above, by A. M. Simons, of the S. D. P. of America, and editor of the "International Socialist Review," published in America calls for some comment. I should have been very well pleased if Simons, instead of saying that De Leon and De Leonism have just reached England, had first told us who De Leon is and what De Leonism is not; and at what time the English comrades qualified to provide themselves as matter for the comic papers of America. In the article mentioned I shall take it that Simons means by De Leon the editor of the DAILY and WEEKLY "PEOPLE," i. e., the organ of the S. L. P. of America, and that by De Leonism he means the tactics of the S. L. P. of America. To begin with, we shall have to go back to the 1893 convention of the S. L. P., at that time the only Socialist party in America, and, for that matter, the only bona fide Socialist party yet, A. M. Simons notwithstanding. At that convention the action of a number of the members was endorsed by the delegates in convention assembled, i. e., their action in breaking away from the Knights of Labor and starting a Socialist Trade Union, instead of standing idly by and endorsing all the crimes committed by that body against the working class of America; and while admitting that Trade Unionism in its earlier stages did to some extent benefit the workers, yet to-day it must be admitted that pure and simple trade unions in America or in England are practically no more than sick and coffin societies; further, that they act as decoy ducks to lead the workers off the straight path of what Unionism should be.

When the new Trade Union idea was first mooted it received considerable opposition from many Socialists in America, as elsewhere, and this was not to be wondered at seeing that a great many men in the movement were practically pillars of the union, and in many instances were the backbone of the union in the particular district to which they belonged. That, taken with the resolution passed at the 1900 convention of the S. L. P., "that no Socialist could be an official in a pure and simple Trade Union," somewhat ruffled some of the more reform element in the party. That the economic arm of the Socialist party was antagonistic to the old Trade Unions there is no doubt, as in the political sphere the Socialist party is antagonistic to capitalism and all its emissaries, and emissaries better known as reform parties, and that is the position of the pure and simple Trade Unions in America. To-day they simply act as helpers to the captains of industry, i. e., the manager of the trusts to help better fleece the workers by making rules and regulations in line with capitalist methods of production. Even in this country one Union, to my knowledge, has its rules so constructed that if the men are careless with their work, go off drinking, etc., they are liable to a fine of 5s. By whom? Why, the Union, i. e., they fine themselves for misbehaving themselves according to their masters code of morality."

In America you have Unionism in another aspect: the men in certain districts get their dues checked off their wages at the end of the week. For whom? Why, for themselves! For whom should their masters keep their dues if it was not for the good of themselves? Certainly the men are more useful to them organized in the Union, where they can be handled more easily by the labor fakirs who boss the Union, and who use it to further the interests of their capitalist employers, than if they were a disorganized unintelligent mob. The S. L. P. decided that Trade Unionism on these lines was out of the question, and, as I have already stated, started a Socialist Trade Union, by name "The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance." De Leon, as editor of the Party paper, voicing the opinions of the Party, advocated the adoption in the "PEOPLE" of this policy, and more, he gave very good and cogent reasons for this policy. He showed how the Trade Unionists of the American Federation of Labor, which is a combination of Trade Unions, scabbed on their fellow Trade Unionists—in this wise, that when the miners were out on strike you would have the railwaymen in the same Federation as the miners running the train with the coal which had been mined by blackleg labor; then the ironworkers in the same Federation would use the same coal which had been produced by blackleg labor, and so on, and no later than a month or two ago you had the railway men transporting the militia to a town where the motorists were on strike, to protect the blacklegs and at the same time to shoot down the strikers if they dared touch a particle of private property, or even try to induce the men to come out along with them. These are only a few instances of the crimes perpetrated under the name of Unionism. This is part of what was urged against the old style Trade Unionism, and which paved the way for a Socialist Trade Union."

Again, I think A. M. Simons will agree with me that his idea of having an intelligent Trade Union was the real beginning of the split which took place in the Socialist ranks in America; for Simons will surely not try to prove that De Leon has led the whole Socialist Party of America by the nose. If he does, he must include himself as one of those who were led, i. e., up to July 10, 1899, when he tried to sit on the fence, but was very soon forcibly pushed off by the S. L. P. Now, if he foregoes this contention his whole argument falls to the ground about De Leonism. De Leonism as I have already stated, meant the S. L. P. tactics. Further, when the S. T. L. A. was fairly launched, the opposition, if it had not died down, had

at any rate kept quiet. We do not hear much about them till close on the July, when the party, through its press, the "PEOPLE," had occasion to take an alleged German "Socialist" paper to task for its anti-Socialist articles, or to be more exact, its open attempt to undermine the scientific Socialism by advocating mere reform panaceas as the tactics for abolishing capitalism. At this the reform element was very wrath, probably because they had been found out too soon, as without doubt they had laid cables to capture the Party with its plant, and use it better—for what? "Reform!" Well, these men, on July 10, 1899, declared themselves the party, dissolved the N. E. C., and proclaimed to the world that henceforth the S. L. P. would work smoothly and for the benefit of the whole community. These hardheads declared themselves the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. and tried to forcibly "take the plant and offices of the party, but were circumvented by the duly elected N. E. C. of the S. L. P. and instead of managing to steal the property of the party they received broken heads for their trouble, which was not too much for prospective thieves, especially when they try to steal the press from the militant working class movement. These men were designated Kangaroos after that attempt, and though not an active man amongst them, A. M. Simons was at least passive, from that very fact and from his future actions he was with them in spirit, and he is now one of them."

From this point a new element was introduced into the working class movement in America. The Kangaroos, now named the S. D. P., tried in the courts to stop the S. L. P. from publishing their party organ, the "PEOPLE," they at the same time publishing another paper by the same name. For a time they were successful in getting support from the capitalist class through their law courts, but this did not in any way prevent the S. L. P. from publishing their party organ; in fact, they kept on publishing the "PEOPLE" as if the court had never interdicted them, and finally won the day in these same courts against the Kangaroos, who, after that, had to change the name of their paper into the "Worker."

(And just while I am at this, most readers will remember an article by Winchevsky, an old S. D. P. member, who wrote in "Justice" that we were all glad that the name of their paper had been changed, and by this article tried to bluff the comrades here into believing that they had voluntarily changed the name, instead of being convicted as frauds in the same courts as they applied to, to convict the S. L. P. as frauds.) The next we hear is De Leonism through the Kangaroo Press, the "Worker." De Leon is the seagoat, and the Socialists of America have no intelligence left; whatever De Leon says is law, i. e., whatever to Kangaroo sources, and even in England, in some quarters, this view is held, though those who hold it dare not openly say so. The "Worker" also accuses the S. L. P. of supplying scabs (i. e., through their economic arm, the S. T. & L. A.) to shops where strikes have been declared. Now, if the "Worker," or anyone who supports Trade Unionism pure and simple, imagines that a Socialist Trade Union is to act unintelligently simply because the old Unions did so, they very much mistake the aim and object of the New Trade Unionism, and when the old Trade Unions declare a strike because a firm is introducing new machinery to enable them to do away with hand labor, all Socialists must agree that this is a case of trying to stem the tide with a shovel, and, further, must agree that no Socialist Trade Union could subscribe to such a strike. But this is what the "Worker," and those whose opinions it voices, would like the Socialist Trade Union to do, and for not doing it they are termed scabs. Again, only a few weeks ago, there appeared in the "Worker" a most infamous article, charging the S. T. & L. A. with irregular conduct at what is known as the Sprague strike, and this article was unsigned, but was, nevertheless, published. The following week the PEOPLE, i. e., the organ of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. published over a hundred names of men who gave their signatures refuting the charges, and the "Worker" said they believed the source of their information was correct, but could not publish names, etc., and wound up with "We leave it to our readers to judge which of the papers should be believed," etc. This is an alleged Socialist paper, and it is the same paper which has termed the Alliance men scabs. It has further accused the whole membership of the S. L. P. of being "bossed" by the editor of the Party paper, owned and controlled by A. M. Simons. If not actively, certainly passively, inasmuch as he has not once attempted to disabuse its readers' minds of the charges it has made against the Militant Socialist Party of America."

However, to proceed with Simons' diatribe. American economic evolution refused to be confined within a set, that sect being De Leonism (so Simons tells us), and I take it that this means that the S. L. P. of America have entirely misunderstood the trend of economic evolution in America. Simons further asserts that the natural result was a clear-cut Socialism which was indigenous to the country. When this point was attained, i. e., when economic development pressed to the highest point of capitalism there was no more room for De Leon, and he passed out of existence as a significant factor in modern Socialism. Then he goes on to say that his party, i. e., the S. D. P., are a narrow, class conscious, and revolutionary party, and, further, if it leans either way it is toward a too narrow interpretation of Marxism. Just imagine a party copying too much from Marx. Further, he says it is apt to be catastrophic and revolutionary, utopian rather than opportunistic."

It will now be necessary to examine the tactics of the S. L. P., and judge them in relation to what has been advanced by Simons, and, further, to consider how far they agree with the policy of what is known as international Socialism. First, the S. L. P. stands or falls by the "class struggle," all things being judged in relation to the stage of development of capitalism. Holding that the tactics of fifty years ago are no use in the present day conditions, other than holding, to-day there are only two classes in society,—the capitalist class on the one hand, who

hold all the means of production, distribution, and exchange, thereby holding the means of life in their hands, and, on the other, the working class, who own nothing but their power to labor, and who must sell themselves piecemeal by day to the capitalist class, so that they may be allowed to live; that there is an irreconcilable struggle between these classes; and that there can be no cessation of hostilities between these classes, but that the hostility between them must become accentuated with the greater concentration and development of capitalism; that, further, to expect from the capitalist class any cessation of hostilities is to abandon the principles and precepts of Socialism; they further, to work for reform parties or old style Trade Unions, to vote for a capitalist party or any pretence whatever, is a desertion of the class struggle. This is probably what A. M. Simons would term De Leonism, but I think that pretty well outlines the tactics of the S. L. P., and if I mistake not, the policy of international Socialism."

Simons will now be in order with his anti-De Leonistic leanings. I think I have proved that De Leonism never existed, could never have done any good or harm to the country, and certainly could not have passed out of existence. Next the narrow, class conscious, catastrophic, revolutionary, utopian, Socialist party. This must be a curious concern. I shall endeavor to prove that by its actions this party, i. e., the S. D. P., are traitors to the working class, even with all its curious adjectives attached to it. First, it allows in the party a man by name Mr. Carey, who, while President of the Common Council in Haverhill, America, voted for an armory appropriation, i. e., he voted money to keep a place in good condition that the Militia may be comfortably housed and fed, so that they may be in good condition to shoot down, at the bidding of their capitalist masters, the strikers, if they dare to take back a little of what they have produced, or it may be, for blocking the street so that the capitalist's lackey, with his master's carriage, cannot get a free passage. This is only one sample of those who have a membership card in the S. D. P. Another, Morris Eichmann, as one writer puts it, ran on everything in sight; his ticket was Democrat, Republican, and Citizens' Union, and he also belongs to the revolutionary utopian party. Another, McCartney, S. D. P., who ran as a Citizen candidate and received the support of his party, and to crown all, we have Mr. Herron, so aptly described as Spargo. This man is a high and mighty member of the S. D. P., i. e., the revolutionary utopian party. Then the S. D. P. through their delegates, supported the Kautsky resolution at the International Congress held in 1900 at Paris. This resolution, which contemplates impartiality between capital and labor, was no doubt a fit and proper thing for such a party as the S. D. P. to agree to. This then is the party to which A. M. Simons belongs, and this, according to him, is the party which is to lead the working class of America to their emancipation and incidentally wipe out the S. L. P. and its economic arm, the S. T. & L. A., with its 500 braggarts and boosters, which is the number that one prominent S. D. P. man put down the membership of the S. T. & L. A. as. Well, these 500 braggarts will do more for the working class movement than his big, broad and ample party will do with its middle class men, who are going to gull the working class into voting the Socialist ticket."

This, I hold, is a fair representation of the S. D. P. and its tactics, and I challenge Simons or anyone else to deny one charge which I have made against them. To sum up, I have shown the part De Leon has played in American Socialism, that, other than being editor of the Party paper, and a lecturer for the party, he is only a unit of the party; that the S. L. P. are the only working class party in America who adhere, and are guided by the class struggle; that the S. T. & L. A. is the only bona fide Trade Union in America which is guided by the class struggle, and that A. M. Simons has made most unfounded charges against men who have done, and who are doing more for Socialism than Simons with his big party can ever hope to do against Socialism. Further, if De Leon is taken as such a joke, how is it that we find S. D. P. men debating with him, and getting beat for their trouble; surely they must be greater clowns than he, seeing that they know he is simply treated as a crank. I have assumed that A. M. Simons belongs to the Social Democratic Party; in conclusion, the Ownership Party, or to the Socialist Party, or to the Democratic Social Party, and does either of these four conform to the party which he outlined in the "Social Democrat," i. e., the narrow, class conscious, catastrophic, revolutionary, utopian, Socialist Party?"

French Miners Win.
Paris, Feb. 6.—The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 338 to 219, adopted a bill providing that in six months a nine-hour day shall be instituted at the coal pits and at the end of two years a day's work shall be reduced to eight and one-half hours, and at the end of another two years it shall be reduced to eight hours.

Failures Exceptionally Large.
Final returns of commercial failures during January exhibit an exceptionally large number of insolvencies and also an unusual amount of defaulted liabilities. In manufacturing lines there were 204 failures, involving \$6,308,948, an increase of \$1,607,964 over the liabilities last year. De faulting traders numbered 1,120 with liabilities of \$7,116,972, an increase of 172 in number and \$1,805,108 in amount. Miscellaneous failures were 50 in number and \$886,581 in liabilities, exceeding January, 1901, by 10 in number, but showing a decrease of \$321,442 in defaulted liabilities. Exclusive of fiduciary insolvencies, which were also of exceptional size, failures in strictly commercial channels numbered 1,434 and involved \$14,312,501, against 1,242 in January, 1901, for \$11,220,811. Twenty defaults for over \$100,000 each account for \$4,000,000 of the month's losses, but of smaller failures the aggregate was also heavy, the average liability to each manufacturing failure for less than \$100,000 exceeding the average a year ago by 50 per cent.

Pick mining, this vein—Pittsburg, 80 cents a ton; Hocking Valley, 80 cents a ton; Indiana bituminous, 80 cents a ton; Indiana block, 90 cents a ton. Run of mine—Indiana bituminous, 40 cents a ton; Danville, Ill., 40 cents a ton; Hocking Valley, when run-of-mine exists, 57 1-7 cents; Pittsburg district, 51 3-4 cents.

Trades & Societies' Directory

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P.
The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P.
meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koylin, 307 Barges st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P.
meets 1st Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Peachtree ave., Newark, N. J.

WATERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY."
No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 498

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL,
274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary Ed. McCormack. 408

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P.
meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 302 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets second Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P.
Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch
2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 453

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB,
14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P.
Headquarters and free reading room, 205 1/2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., 107 1/2 North Main street. People agent, L. C. Holler, 205 1/2 South Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, Westville Branch meets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P.
holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 556 Ontario street, top floor.

HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOMERVILLE, S. L. P.
437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie Co., S. L. P.
meets 1st and 3rd Saturday, 8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee st. Everybody welcome. Open-air meetings every Sunday evening, cor. Main and Church sts.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A.
345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy st., San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Public educational
meetings held by Section Chicago, S. L. P., every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Madison st. Opera House bldg., 33 E. Madison st. Able speakers will address the meetings on most important subjects. Every comrade, sympathizer and reader of THE PEOPLE should attend; bring your friends. Questions invited; free discussion. Admission free. M. C. Hiltner, Organizer.

CIGARMAKERS STRIKE.

SPANISH WORKERS QUIT AT FERNANDEZ & COMPANY'S.

It Looks Like a Repetition of the Tampa Affair—Organized Scabbery of the I. C. U. Consults With the Firm—Tampa Scabs Are Back Looking for Jobs.

The Spanish and Cuban workers employed in the cigar factory of Fernandez & Company of Thirty-seventh street near Third avenue, went out on strike last Wednesday over a disagreement on prices with the firm. The work done by the men who went out, is strictly hand work, each workman completing his product. On another floor in the factory so-called Spanish work is done by teams. Among the team workers are a number of members of the Cigarmakers' International Union. The workmen on both floors have been on good terms with each other and there was no friction between them. Recently, however, the International men among the workers who stand close to the Organized Scabbery of the C. I. U., have been pulling wires between the firm and the Organized Scabbery. One of the workmen who belongs to the C. I. U., said yesterday that there is no doubt but that a scheme is on foot to oust the Spaniards.

That this is not mere conjecture was proven yesterday when a committee from Union No. 90 appeared at the factory and had a long talk with the firm. As in the Tampa strike the C. I. U. is no doubt getting ready to furnish scabs to take the places of the strikers. The policy of the Organized Scabbery is to make a deep cut in prices in order to get its men in. It offers to do Spanish work at \$3 to \$4 per thousand less than is paid to the Spanish workers. In order to do this it introduces mould work whereas the Spanish cigar is strictly hand made.

The team men took no action yesterday but it is understood that their sympathy is with the strikers. It was rumored yesterday that the men who were sent to Tampa, Fla., by the C. I. U., to scab on the strikers belonging to the Spanish Union, La Resistencia, are drifting back to New York and that they are calling on the Organized Scabbery to take care of them.

The only result of the Organized Scabbery's scheme, if successful, will be to beat down Spanish prices. It is a fact well known to the trade that the workmen furnished by the C. I. U. cannot do the work known as Spanish work. It is considered significant that the C. I. U., which is opposed to cigar-making machinery such as suction tables, etc., should endeavor to introduce moulds in Spanish work. The reason for this is explained by cigarmakers as due to the fact that the C. I. U. men cannot do the strictly handwork, and consequently are unable to control the Spanish workers.

TESTIMONY THAT IS TESTIMONY.

Andrew Carnegie, who is taking the place of Depew as a "funny man" and utterer of economic preposterousness, recently delivered himself of the statement that:

"Wages are going up and prices are going down."

This optimistic capitalist protectionist view suited only partially the capitalist free trade "Times." As far as the statement contained the implied falsehood that the earnings of the workman were rising, it suited the "Times"; in so far, however, as the statement was a dig under the fifth rib of free trade it did not suit the "Times." The free trade fallacy and deception reason that, owing to the tariff, prices are high; that this robs the workman; and that the rise in prices brought on by protection neutralizes the rise in wages. The free trader's position, accordingly, can tolerate no such idiom as suits the protectionist. The "Times" joined issue with Carnegie on the relative cost of living. Out of that has sprung a debate by letters. One of these, recently published in the "Times" of the 3d instant under the misleading title "Relative Cost of Living"—the true title should have been "Relative Earnings and Relative Cost of Living"—is reproduced below:

I belong to a family that has lived in New York since long before the Revolution, and the history of one average American family may be said to be the history of the country, in a sense. Not to go back so far that my facts will be considered "ancient history," I had an uncle who for the last twenty-five years of his life owned a successful moulding mill in Bethune street. But during the previous twenty-five years, beginning with his marriage, he never earned more than \$12 a week. Yet on that income he supported his family in perfect comfort; in the last years the family consisted of ten persons! They always lived in an entire house, were refined, self-respecting people, and it would take, at this time, at the very least, four times that amount to support such a family in much less comfort.

Another relative, in the first half of the last century, in changing his occupation, lived, with his wife and child, on \$1 a day, without serious privation or going in debt. My mother when a young woman could buy the material and pay for the making of a silk gown for \$18 that would last her two or three years for church and visiting wear. A woman in the same position now would be obliged to spend ten times as much as was sufficient at that time for my mother to dress well. These general standards applied still more to places away from the large cities.

In a life of William Cullen Bryant it is mentioned that when preparing for college he paid \$2.50 a week for his board; and Howells, in his "Literary Friends and Acquaintances," tells of paying \$2 a week for a large room and excellent board in Columbus, O., about the year 1860.

In considering the question of the relative cost of living we must take into account the difference in customs and standards of living. We have now innumerable artificial wants, many of which, considering our surroundings, amount to necessities, from which our grandparents were happily free. The improvements and conveniences, also, of our modern life must be paid for. Many of the new wants are wholly artificial and unnecessary and are the outgrowth of the ever-increasing luxury of living which strongly influences the grade below, and that the next, and the next, until all to some extent are affected by the standards of the millionaire. This is one of the great evils and threatening dangers of our modern life.

Now, is it true, as many assert, that even if the cost of living is greater it is more than made up by the greater earning power and higher rates of wages? I think it is not true. Undoubtedly, some lines of labor are more liberally paid—certainly skilled mechanic trades, and especially domestic service. But unskilled labor is not as well paid and the supply is in excess of the demand. That is true even of the West, where for many years the young man who acted upon Horace Greeley's advice was sure of some kind of employment and opportunity, but that condition does not exist now. In nearly all clerical positions the salaries are lower and the opportunities for promotion infinitely less than fifty years ago. In commercial life the young man without capital has absolutely no chance except a perpetual clerkship.

The uncle I referred to began independent business with no actual capital and succeeded. Another uncle, who began life as a salesman in a dry goods store, established himself in business on Grand street with no capital—merely a little credit—and he made a fortune. But that is impossible now. No boy can begin by sweeping out the store and end as senior partner in the firm. The best he can do is to end as buyer or head of a department.

Again, not only are most kinds of employment less well paid, but the difficulty of obtaining it at all is immensely increased. In the history of the many generations of my family in New York in the earlier days there is not one account of an able-bodied man who could not find remunerative employment of some kind. Now we whose eyes are open to the conditions of life around us, and who observe our fellow-beings not from the altitude of Carnegie millions, but from the level of "the man in the street," know too many heartbreaking experiences of overcrowded occupations and locked doors to be able to partake of the cheerful optimism of the millionaires. A successful lawyer recently told me that if he should advertise for a clerk who could carry a case through court at a salary of \$10 a week his office would be almost mobbed with applicants.

As to women's work—well, one instance will do! I know of a woman with four children who makes infant's dresses for 50 cents a dozen! And they must be well made at that! I could fill every column of the "Times" with instances of the fearful discrepancy between the expense of living and the money that can be earned. Is it any wonder that to those who suffer by these conditions the constant boasts of our wonderful prosperity seem almost a ghastly sarcasm? J. R. GRIFFING. New York, Feb. 3, 1902.

This is an old American's experience; his testimony is one that can be elicited from any other old American who is inclined to tell the truth, that is to say, whose capitalist-free trade or protection-interests have not yet extinguished his truthfulness. It is the sort of testimony that conversation with any old American family constantly elicits; and the facts that such conversations bring out make root-and-branch work of the stacks of "lies in figures" that are set aloft as "statistics."

Apart from that portion of Mr. Griffing's letter, where he indulges in the indistinct assertion about the wants that are "the outgrowth of the ever-increasing luxuries of the rich," the letter reads like a page from some well-considered Socialist address, adding facts that go to prove the mischievous effect of capitalism upon society; that prove the earnings of the working class to be sinking, their opportunities to earn to be shrinking, and their cost of living to be rising.

BLACKMAIL IN FACTORIES.

Connecticut Overseers Charge Workmen for Jobs.

New Haven, Feb. 7.—The report of Commissioner Back, head of the Connecticut Bureau of Labor Statistics, published to-day, says that in connection with the working of new free employment bureaus, it was discovered that few places could be found for shop hands and mill operatives. The heads of factories stated that they left the employment of hands to the overseers of the departments, and the latter slyly refused to patronize the State free employment agencies and to engage help except in the ordinary way.

This led to an investigation, and it was found that there was a "widespread" and "alarming" practice in the State of blackmailing the men who seek work and compelling them to pay tribute for the privilege of employment. "The evils of this oppression," the commissioner says, "are second only to those of the private intelligence office."

Otherwise, the commissioner says the State free employment agencies are a complete success, supplying a good class of labor and with more independence and discrimination, as the superintendents are dependent on salaries and not on amount of business. During five months the agencies have found places for 1,083 males and 2,058 females out of 5,742 applicants, of whom 2,820 were males and 2,922 females.

There were during the year 126 strikes and lockouts, involving 11,250 workmen and causing a loss of wages of \$375,252. During the year labor organizations have increased to 340 from 270 the year before.

"The Homes of the People." In American cities having populations of more than 100,000, less than 23 per cent. of "the homes of the people" are owned by those who live in them.

"CIVILIZED WARFARE."

Americans Outdo Spaniards in Brutality.

A. F. Miller, a member of the Thirty-second United States Volunteers, writing from the Philippine Islands to the Omaha World, under date of March 5, describes the means used by United States soldiers to compel captured Filipinos to give up their concealed arms. He says:

"We go out on a hike, catch a negro, and ask him if he has a gun; he will give us a polite bow, and say, 'No, sir.' And then we take hold of him and give him the 'water cure.' After which he can get us two or three guns. Now, this is the way we give them the water cure: lay them on their backs, a man standing on each hand and each foot, then put a round stick in the mouth and nose, and if they don't give up pour in another pill. They swell up like toads. I'll tell you it's a terrible torture."

"We went up the bay the other day to get some robbers, and secured three. They would not tell where they had their guns. So we gave them the water cure (salt water), and two of them gave us their guns. We gave the other one so much water we nearly killed him, yet he would not tell. Guess he was an old head; they have lots of wit. They will stand and see you half-kill one of their friends, and won't tell a thing. When it comes to their time to take the cure, they will take their clothes off, lie down, and take two or three pills of water before they will say a word. One of them said: 'You can kill me, but you can not make me tell.'"

An officer of the regular army, now serving in Luzon, describes the "water torture" as practiced by the Macabebe scouts in the American service as follows:

"A company of Macabebes enter a town or barrio, catch some man—it matters not whom—ask him if he knows where there are any guns; and upon receiving a negative answer, five or six of them throw him down, one holds his head, while others have hold of an arm or leg. They then proceed to give him the 'water torture,' which is the distension of the internal organs with water. After they are distended a cord is sometimes placed around the body and the water expelled. From what I have heard, it appears to be generally applied, and its use is not confined to one section. Although it results in the finding of a number of guns, it does us an infinite amount of harm. Nor are the Macabebes the only ones who use this method of obtaining information. Personally, I have never seen this torture inflicted; but I have seen a victim a few minutes afterwards, with his mouth bleeding where it had been cut by a bayonet used to hold his mouth open, and his face bruised where he had been struck by the Macabebes. Add to this the expression of his face and his evident weakness from the torture, and you have a picture which, once seen, will not be forgotten. I am not chicken-hearted, but this policy hurts us. Summary executions are, and will be necessary in a troubled country, and I have no objection to seeing that they are carried out; but I am not used to torture. The Spaniards used the torture of water, throughout the islands, as a means of obtaining information; but they used it sparingly, and only when it appeared evident that the victim was culpable. Americans seldom do things in halves."

The Philippine correspondent of the Philadelphia Public Ledger gives the following account of "our war" in the Philippines:

"The present war is no bloodless fake, opera-bouffe engagement; our men have been relentless, have killed to exterminate men, women and children, prisoners and captives, active insurgents, and suspected people from lads of ten up, an idea prevailing that the Filipino as such was little better than a dog, a loathsome reptile in some instances, whose best disposition was the rubbish heap. Our soldiers have pumped salt water into men to 'make them talk,' and have taken prisoners people who have held up their hands and peacefully surrendered, and who have later later without an atom of evidence to show that they were even insurgents, stood them on a bridge and shot them down one by one, to drop into the water below and float down as an example to those who found their bullet-loaded corpses. It is not civilized warfare, but we are not dealing with civilized people. The only thing they know and fear is force, violence and brutality, and we give it to them. The new military plans of settling the troubles by setting them at each other is one that looks promising. We have now sent a thousand Macabebes to Samar to avenge the treacherous murder of Company C of the Ninth Infantry. They are hereditary enemies of the 'Landrones,' and go forth to slaughter gaily."

ABANDONING THE STRIKE.

Paterson, N. J., Feb. 6.—The joint board of arbitration, representing the employing and labor fakir interests is well advanced and there is every prospect that such an association will be formed. This is in emulation of the national movement for a special tribunal to "settle all differences between capital and labor," the labor fakirs is Paterson taking the initiative in the matter, locally.

The Silk Manufacturers' Association, to which every local manufacturer is loyally affiliated is active in the movement, and since there is a very amicable sentiment between the labor fakirs and employers here, "great things" are looked for.

The board is likely to consist of twenty-seven labor fakirs, seven manufacturers, and six men to be mutually decided upon, who are not connected with the silk trade. Ex-Attorney-General John W. Griggs is named as one of these as well as Mayor John Hinchliffe, Rev. Charles D. Snaw, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, the Very Rev. Dean McNulty of St. John's Roman Catholic Church and others.

These names seem to have met with the favor of those who are getting the plan formulated and there is no doubt but that the scheme will be pushed through and will result in great good to the manufacturers, doing away with the long and costly strikes which have been a curse to the silk manufacturers here for years.

THE FIELD OF LABOR

The Olneyville Lock Out.

The lockout of the weavers of Olneyville, R. I., is a typical illustration of the effects of modern world-competing Capitalism on the Working Class. The cotton industry of this country is pre-eminently an industry whose successes have been world-wide. Trustified on a gigantic scale, it has defeated European and Asiatic competition in the distant lands of the Orient. Its mechanical achievements are no less wonderful than its economic triumphs. From the invention of the cotton-gin of Whitney to the introduction of the Northrup loom it has secured innumerable technical victories. Its productive capacity as a result has increased more than a thousand fold. Dominating in international cotton-competition, excelling in mechanical equipment, and continually increasing in productive capacity, one would infer from capitalist teachings that the weavers, the cotton-operatives and the mill hands of this country are superlatively prosperous and happy; yet what is the fact? Turn to the Olneyville lockout and see. There, 6,500 mill hands are thrown out of employment because they threatened a general strike in opposition to the two loom system. By means of this system, the American Woolen Company (The Woolen Trust) endeavored to double up work in order to defeat its competitors, the so-called independents, in certain lines of fancy weaves. The weavers fought this endeavor as the entering wedge to the general introduction of the two-loom system in all the New England and eventually the Southern mills.

This lockout is the culmination of a long series of wage cuts, direct and indirect, which have occurred in New England during the past few years. It is this which gives it peculiar significance at this time. The manufacturers, trust and independent, are determined to get still more work at still less wages than heretofore; and the cotton-operatives are as determined to retain their present wages, without an increase of production, if possible. Hence the lockout and the threatened strike for and against the two loom system. The fight, most likely, will resolve itself into one of endurance. In that event the poorly-paid mill hands will be forced by their poverty to succumb.

The Lock-Out a Culmination.

Attempts to introduce the two loom system were successfully blocked at Lawrence, Plymouth, Blackstone and other places in Massachusetts. Back of these and helping to accentuate them have been a series of strikes and reductions in Lowell, Lawrence, Holyoke, Clinton, Maynard, New Bedford and Fall River, Mass., Dover, N. H., and many towns in Connecticut. At Lowell the weavers submitted to a ten per cent. reduction. At Fall River they struck in many places against the lengthening of cuts, without a proportionate increase of pay. At Lawrence, they struck against a cut of ten cents per piece. And so it went in other places also.

Machinery and Wages.

In most of these instances, the employers have contended that the installation of new machinery, which made production larger and easier, justified the reductions and increase of lengths. They argue that the true test was not the amount produced but the wages earned. At Lawrence, the weavers contended that the newly installed machinery turned out a finer grade of work, required more labor than heretofore, and left them proportionately underpaid. These points were conceded by the agent; but he refused to grant the increase demanded. A compromise was accordingly effected. This argument and course is pursued by the manufacturers consistently and profitably. It was advanced in the New Bedford strike four years ago. After its ending the strikers found they were actually earning 20 per cent. less than formerly. Wages then averaged about 8 dollars a week. The weavers who struck in the Lancaster Mills at Clinton this year claimed they could only earn from \$5 to \$6 a week! This is in accord with the downward tendencies of wages in the New England cotton mills. A young manufacturer estimated recently that weavers' wages in 1870 averaged from \$50 to \$60 a month. In 1890 from \$30 to \$35. The American Wool and Cotton Reporter gives the decline in operatives' wages at 50 per cent. for the 20 years preceding 1900. The average yearly wages paid in the cotton factories in Massachusetts, according to the census of 1890, was \$335. This is over \$100 LESS than the yearly average wages paid to all other labor, according to the same census. In the Southern States it is said by some that weekly wages there are 40 per cent. lower; while hours are 20 per cent. longer. A conservative estimate made on a most favorable basis to New England, places the wage difference at 15 per cent.; hours being the same. With the facts before him, where is the man who will contend that the increased productivity of machinery means more wages for labor, under Capitalism?

Women and Child Labor.

Along with the introduction of new machinery has gone the intensification of labor. There are no old men in New England cotton factories. The strains weary the men out before they are forty-five. Young men and women are constantly put in their places, as a consequence. Woman and child labor abound. It is not an uncommon sight to see whole families go into the mills at day break to remain until nightfall. Household arrangements are often reversed. When the men cease working they attend to household duties, while their wives are in the mill. In most of the cases, the mill hands live in company tenements. During strikes, eviction is resorted to to force them into submission.

In the South, the employment of children has become a national scandal. Tot nine and ten years of age are required to work 66 hours a week. The fathers with the largest families are

given the preference in the matter of employment. Southern families are, as a rule exceptionally large. Company tenements, company stores, company schools, company towns, without any so-called representative or democratic government, in some cases; company this, company that, company every other thing, holds sway in the South. In no section of the country is capitalist paternalism more conspicuous than in this section; which, since it "helps" is mainly native born, is least "contaminated" by the low ideals of foreign immigration. The weavers—in fact all the cotton operatives—are a sober, economical and industrious class. Their meagre wages don't permit of the wasteful extravagances of the multi-millionaire. But their very virtues are utilized against them. A manufacturer extolling the superiority of American weavers said that they could attend to eight looms, where the English weavers handle four. "The English workman," he added, "is too beer soaked to look after more than four looms."

Cotton Exports.

The exports of cotton manufacturers showed an increase last year over those of 1900. This is likely to continue, as strenuous attempts are being made to secure an extension of foreign markets, especially in China. With this end in view, Southern manufacturers are favoring a less rigorous Chinese exclusion act than the one now before Congress. They realize the necessity of propitiating the Chinese in order to secure their trade. The Southern mills are mainly devoted to the production of coarse goods. During the "suppression of the Boxer movement" the export of these goods to China declined. Many Southern mills thereupon turned to the manufacture of finer goods, with the result that these mills are becoming more like those of their Northern owners, in the quality of their output.

With the extension of foreign markets, with the increasing competition of England, Germany, India and more especially Japan in the East, the outlook for the cotton industry is not at all promising. When judging by the light of past results, these things, together with new machinery and trustification, offer no basis for belief in an improvement, for the tendencies, as far as the cotton operatives are concerned have all been downward and not upward, as capitalist teachings would have us believe.

Trades-Unionism and Labor Legislation.

These tendencies have all been combated by pure and simple Trades Unionism and "labor" legislation. Strikes, involving great sacrifices and suffering have been waged periodically. Legislation against the employment of children and women under certain circumstances, and regulating fining and the length of cuts, etc., etc., has been enacted; but without avail. Despite the more perfect organization of capital, despite better mechanical equipment, despite labor legislation—or should we say, because of them?—wages go down, labor becomes more intense, and the outlook more hopeless.

Socialism the Remedy.

There is but one remedy for this condition of affairs and that is the collective ownership of capital. The cotton workers must own the cotton industry. Together with the working class of this country they must secure control of the capital engaged in production and distribution. This can only be done through the adoption of the principles and tactics of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party. With the adoption of these principles and tactics will follow the inauguration of Socialism—a system of society wherein the working class will reap the benefits of social progress and their own labor, and democratically predominate.

TOOL THAT ALMOST TALKS.

Yet Its Complicated Mechanism Can Be Tended by a Girl.

The most highly developed of machine tools is the automatic screw machine, and, like many other contrivances for saving labor, its home is New England. It is a development of the ordinary steel working lathe, the intermediate step being the monitor lathe, in which the various cutting tools protrude from the side of a steel turret like thirteen-inch guns from a battleship turret. In the non-automatic screw machine, the turret is revolved by the operator, so as to bring each tool into play, just as the turret on the old "Monitor" was revolved to bring one gun after another into action. But in the automatic machine, the work is done without human guidance.

In making screws, nuts, bolts, studs, and other small pieces that must be turned, drilled, or threaded for watches, clocks, typewriters, electrical instruments, and other mechanisms, all the operator has to do is to feed the "stock"—a long, thin rod of steel or brass—to the machine. The feeding mechanism carries the rod slowly forward into the field of action. The turret advances, and puts its first tool at work on the end of the rod. When the tool has done its task, the turret withdraws, it turns and advances a second tool into action. Each cutting tool around the turret has its distinct work to perform,—one cutting a thread, another shaping a head, another putting on a point, another drilling a hole, still another putting on knurling. The turret automatically brings each of perhaps six tools into action, and when the work is finished, the completed screw drops into a pan, while the "stock" is automatically fed forward to begin the complex operation again. A stream of machine oil pours continuously on the work to carry away the heat, and the little metal cuttings collect in a heap under the machine.

Hour after hour, this wonderful automation goes through its cycle of operations, the turret clicking every moment as it brings a new tool forward. Small brass pieces, on which but one tool cuts, are dropped at the rate of four a second. Large screws of complicated design, upon which a whole turret full of tools must work, are cut from a steel rod at the rate of one or two a minute. So perfectly are these screw machines constructed that an unskilled workman can operate a row of them. All he is required to do is to keep them fed with "stock." In some shops girls tend the machines.—Success.

THE FIELD OF CAPITAL

Competition vs. Monopoly.

The believers in competition as a remedy for monopoly received a severe setback during the week ending Saturday, February 8, according to the news from the Field of Capital. Rumors had been afloat to the effect that the Standard Oil Company would not pay its usual dividends, owing to the competition of the newly discovered oil fields of Texas and California. On February 5 the Standard declared a dividend of \$20. This is the quarterly rate declared in March, 1900 and 1901.

Since this dividend was declared, the competitionists have not been heard from. Possibly the news of the Standard's operations in Texas, published on the same date as the dividend, may have thrown a damper on their enthusiasm. According to Beaumont advices, the Standard has practically tied up Sabine Pass, one of the principal outlets to the sea. This, together with its ownership of several hundred acres of land at Port Arthur, another outlet, has strengthened its control on Texas oil. The Standard has invested \$30,000,000 in the Beaumont district. It has interests in or working understandings with the leading oil corporations and syndicates of Texas. It has erected large works at New Orleans and other strategic points in the South. Besides doing this, the Standard has precipitated a crisis in the Scottish oil trade. It has seriously crippled crude oil works, and compelled the Scottish oil refiners to combine in order to fight it.

Such evidence of strength certainly does not show that competition is destroying the oil monopoly. On the contrary it is but strengthening it. It is but welding together the factors that make it invincible. By forcing combination it is developing conditions that will make it easier for it to take over the business of its competitors, than if they were scattered and unorganized.

Competition is not enough to end monopoly. Capital, in sufficiently large quantities to dominate the situation, to seize upon, utilize and develop strategic positions and forces, is needed. To smother a monopoly establishment is also futile. The lack of dominating capital, the absence of outlets, of the means of reaching and acquiring them, cause such establishments to fail, thus becoming easy prey to the monopoly which gobbles them up. When the present business boom subsides, as it will in a few years, "a period of reaction and contraction" will set in. Then the establishments without dominating capital will collapse like houses built of cards; while the monopoly which they started out to destroy will flourish like a green bay tree. Such is the lesson that the history of the Standard Oil teaches. In this respect the lesson is the same as that which the history of capitalism teaches. Monopoly can only be destroyed by democratic Socialism. Competition has been tried and found wanting.

BLACK LABORERS IN SOUTH AFRICA

At the Kimberly Mines They Are Virtually Kept As Prisoners.

The Blue Book just issued in London gives details of the plans of Lord Milner, the British High Commissioner in South Africa, for dealing with the troublesome question of native labor. The blacks of South Africa outnumber the whites seven to one and are practically the sole dependence for labor on the mines and for all kinds of rough outdoor work. The report says that the blacks will not work after they are able to buy a wife or two to till their garden patch. Another difficulty is the liquor question. Liquor destroys the labor efficiency of the black. Lord Milner says that it will be a tremendous undertaking to solve the native labor problem, but by hook or crook the difficulties in the way must be overcome, for "the whole credit of the administration is at stake."

He proposes rigidly to control the liquor traffic among the blacks. The blame for the liquor traffic is put on the Boer Government. He says the great trouble at Johannesburg before the war was that the Boer Government insisted on giving licenses to sell liquor to any one who would pay the high price they demanded. The number of Kafirs employed at Johannesburg mines are about 100,000, and before the war the mine owners had no end of trouble in keeping their large gangs of workmen sober, the facilities for getting drunk in that region being unsurpassed.

Black labor is absolutely necessary at the mines, for white men cannot take the place of the Kafirs. The blacks work for 50 cents a day and board; white men would, of course, charge several times as much, and owing to the low grade of the ore, which is not worth over \$10 a ton, the mines could not be worked at a profit were white labor employed.

Lord Milner does not say how he proposes to keep liquor from the black miners; but perhaps the labor will be hedged around as it has been for years at the Kimberly diamond mines by a high fence, guarded as carefully as the walls of Sing Sing Prison. After a negro has signed a contract to work on the diamond mines he is kept in the compound all the time that he is not at work in the mines. He is marched under guard from the compound to the mines and back again.

The British are very anxious to open the gold mines again and resume the industry that before the war was producing the larger part of the wealth of South Africa. It will probably take a long time to collect the 100,000 Kafirs who will be needed to dig up the 7,000 tons of ore required a year if the output is to be worth as much as it was before the war.

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Select List of Socialist Books

For the Workingman and the Student.

The following books are recommended by the Literary Agency of the Socialist Labor Party to those desiring to know what Modern Socialism is.

The evolution of society from Slavery through Feudalism to Capitalism is a necessary part of the science of Socialism, and the growth of the Trade Union and the Labor Movement generally are closely connected with it. A number of standard books on History, Political Economy, and the development of various social institutions are therefore included in this list.

Aveling, Edward:	
The Student's Marx: An Introduction to Karl Marx's Capital.	
Cloth	\$1.00
Charles Darwin and Karl Marx: A Comparison10
Aveling, Mrs. Eleanor Marx:	
The Working Class Movement in England: A Sketch of Conditions from 1840 to 189510
Bax, Ernest:	
The Religion of Socialism. Cloth	1.00
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Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome. Cloth	1.00
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War in the Past, Present and Future. Cloth50
Woman in the Past, Present and Future. Paper25
Connolly, James:	
Erin's Hope: The End and the Means05
De Leon, Daniel:	
What Means This Strike?05
Reform or Revolution05
The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance versus the "Pure and Simple" Union. A Debate with Job Harriman05
Engels, Friedrich:	
The Development of Socialism From Utopia to Science05
The Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science, with an Introduction to the Materialist Conception of History and an Appendix on Primitive Property in Land. Cloth	1.00
The Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844. Cloth	1.25
Engels and Marx:	
The Manifesto of the Communist Party10
Ely, Richard A., Prof.:	
French and German Socialism. Grounau, Lawrence:	.25
The Co-operative Commonwealth. Cloth	1.00
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Socialism vs. Tax Reform10
Hazell, A. P.: The	
The Exploitation of Labor05
Hyndman, H. M.:	
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Marx's Theory of Value05
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A Summary of the Principles of Socialism15
Joyces, J. L.:	
The Social Catechism05
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The Working Class05
The Capitalist Class05
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The Socialist Republic05
Lafargue, Paul:	
The Evolution of Property. Cloth	1.00
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Lasalle, Ferdinand:	
The Workingman's Program10
Lebknecht, Wilhelm:	
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Marx and Engels:	
Manifesto of the Communist Party10
McClure, William Scholl:	
Socialism05
Morgan, Lewis H.:	
Ancient Society	4.00
Plechanov, George:	
Anarchism and Socialism. Cloth ..	.40
Quelch and Wright:	

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888.....	2,068
In 1892.....	21,157
In 1896.....	30,564
In 1900.....	34,191

All the past we leave behind,
We debase upon a newer, mightier
world, varied world;
Fresh and strong the world we
seize, world of labor, and we march,
Pioneers! O, Pioneers!

WALT WHITMAN.

WAGES-SHARE-EARNINGS.

The claims of prosperity, persistently advanced, hand in hand with the cumulative evidences of misery, and hand in hand, furthermore, with mentions of "higher wages," are so evidently incongruous that one is inclined to ask, Are these prosperity-shouters brazen liars? Inquiry discloses the fact that they are worse than that: they are not brazen; they are cowardly; and their cowardliness lies in the way they juggle with the three words "wages," "share" and "earnings."

Say, a man received one year \$1 a day, and later he received \$2 a day. Up goes the shout: "wages have increased," "prosperity!" Not necessarily. At the time of the \$1 wages the worker may have had steady work, and received the \$1 wages 300 days in the year; that would have been an earning of \$300 a year; per contra, at the time of the \$2 wages, work may have been so unsteady that he worked only 100 days, and his earnings would then be only \$200, or \$100 less than before. Wages may go up; it does not follow that earnings go up too. In fact "wages" may go up, and "earnings" go down.

Similarly as to the "share of labor." At a time when the product of the worker is worth \$2 a day, if his wages are \$1, his share is 50 per cent. of his product. But if, as happens through perfected machinery, the product of that same worker grows to be worth \$10 a day, then even if his wages have risen to \$2 a day his share has declined; his present share would be only 20 per cent. of the product of his labor. In other words, "wages" may rise and yet the "share" of labor may tumble.

Combining these two principles it follows that the worker, who received \$1 wages at a time when the product of his labor was worth \$2 a day and when he had steady work 300 days in the year, might be infinitely worse off at a later period even if he received \$2 wages a day, if at such later period the value of his product had increased 5 times and the unsteadiness of work left him only 100 work days. In the former case his "wages" would be \$1 but his "share" would be 1/2 of his product, and his earnings \$300; while in the latter instance, despite higher wages (\$2 a day), he would be keeping only 1/5 of his product, and his earnings would have shrunk to \$200.

The fact that "wages" may rise and yet the "share" of labor decline, and the worker's "earnings" shrink would be sufficient to explain the increasing volume of popular misery, and to nail the word-juggling that is going on with the words "wages," "share" and "earnings." But the jugglery goes further. The extent to which it goes can be measured by the increasing extent of misery. It remains to point out the system of the jugglery.

The expression "wages have risen" implies that good wages were being received before. This implication is a suggestion of a double falsehood: In most cases of a real "rise" in wages the "rise" consists either in employing men who had been thrown out of work, or in an increase above some previous cruel reduction, the "rise" leaving the "wages" below what they had been, and, accordingly going hand in hand with still greater reductions of the "share" of labor, and with still greater shrinkage in earnings. In view of the fact that, in not a few instances, the alleged "rise" in wages is a pure fabrication, and in view of the further fact that, here and there, in isolated and exceptional instances, an actual rise has taken place and the news thereof is inflated out of all proportion with the facts, it follows that the present "prosperity" songs backed up by talks of higher "wages," larger "share" and increased "earnings," all jumbled together, is nothing but a game of Japanese jugglery, that the capitalist pulpits, professors, press,

and politicians are seeking to humbug the people with.

Fortunately, the stomach, though a patient sufferer, has limits to its patience, and peremptory ways withal to notify the head.

AND YET ANOTHER INSTANCE.

The light of a certain performance, that took place on the 5th instant in this city, should not be hidden under a bushel.

The scene of the performance was the office of the Howard & Morse Manufacturing Company. The actors were, on the one side, 14 manufacturers of wire goods, presided over by one of their own number, W. S. Estey of the Estey Wire Works Company, and on the other side a committee of their employees. The committee, by letter, submitted a request for the reduction of the working day to eight hours with the same pay as now given for ten hours. The manufacturers declined. Should one not expect that there was "a hot time in town" on that occasion? Would not the above bare outlines of the performance indicate a clash between opposing class interests? Well, no! And therein lies the brilliancy of the light that should not be allowed to lie hidden under a bushel. There was absolute harmony in premises and conclusions between the two sets.

The employees stated that their request was made "in an entirely friendly spirit," and they explained that it was furthermore made in the interest of both the employer and the employee, seeing it was "in accordance with the laws of progress," which concerned all alike. The employers thereupon took their loving brothers to their bosoms, and explained to them that the "manufacturers would not do business without making a profit, and could not if they would." The men were convinced. The "friendly spirit" prevailed; and as the men were acting "in the interest of all concerned," they dropped their request.

It is no flickering light that shot its tongues skyward from the office of the Howard & Morse Manufacturing Company on that occasion. The men who requested an eight-hour day with a ten-hour pay were unconsciously driven by the class-pinch of the class-shoe; they instinctively proceeded from the correct theory that they were fleeced; they instinctively proceeded from the correct sense that the pay they received represented but a small fraction of the wealth that they produced; they instinctively proceeded from the just feeling that there is antagonism between them and their employer. But—nursed and soddin in the mischievous notion of "the brotherly relations that underlie the Capitalist Class and the Working Class"—all their correct instincts were squashed, squashed to the extent that they bowed in subservient approval of the blunt class-admission of their employers that these "could not, if they would, and would not, if they could, do business without a profit." In other words, these plundered workers subscribed to the capitalist principle that the plunder of the workers is legitimate capitalist revenue.

Nor is that all that the light, that went up from that scene, illumines. These men were just organized by the Gompers-Hanna A. F. of L. Their request was the first fruit of their organization. What they were actually organized for their ready collapse betrays! The pure and simple, Gompers-Hanna A. F. of L. organization of the workingmen is a duck set afloat with leaden clogs, fastened to its web-feet to insure drowning. Such organizations are set up for the express purpose of smothering the instinctive sense of the class-struggle, that, properly guided, would in short order hurl the parasite Capitalist Class off the back of the Working Class. And it is such systematic drowning and smothering, together with the convulsive sprawlings which accompany them, that the Kangaroo Social Democracy officially glorifies as "a noble waging of the class struggle!"

BARKING AT THE MOON.

The Hon. William J. Bryan, the apostle of the middle class, has come out in favor of Denis Mulvihill, the Bridgeport "Labor" Mayor, for Democratic candidate for Governor of Connecticut. The purpose of this move is apparent. With Hanna corraling Labor, or at least trying to, in favor of the Republican party, Bryan tries to parry the blow by a display of love and affection for the commodity. But Bryan's move is ineffectual. It is of a par with all his other moves. He is simply barking at the moon. Hanna may or may not get the labor vote; and, if Hanna gets it, it will be not so much by reason of what he and plutocracy may do but by reason of what Bryan may do. So long as Bryan and Bryanism will be kind enough to address the multitudes, the plutocracy need not bother: the masses will stampede to the Republican party. The point is subject to mathematical demonstration.

The burden of the song of Bryanism is that the workers should strain their efforts towards enriching their employers. The argument is that only by enriching the employer can the employee improve

his condition. "Enrich your employers, that will enrich you," so runs the Bryanistic refrain. And Bryanism can't get away from that. Hannaism need hold no such language. Hannaism is not a bankrupt class. Bryanism is: hence Bryanism incessantly talks about better conditions for the employer. There can be no surer way of driving the unthinking masses towards Hannaism, as has conspicuously happened twice.

For every workman employed by the middle class Bryan element, there are—it is safe to say—99 employed by the upper capitalist and the plutocratic class, that is, by Hannaism. Say, now, that Bryan addresses all told 5,000,000 workmen, and inoculates them with the belief that the way for them to get along is to make their employers get along. What is the result? Plainly that 7,920,000 of his hearers will say, "Clever man! He beautifully showed us in a way that only a fine speaker like him could, that our welfare depends upon the welfare of the employer; my employer is a Hanna man; consequently, I'll vote for his candidate,"—and the Bryan crew is left with a cold 80,000.

Accordingly, Bryan's booming of Denis Mulvihill is one more clear case of barking at the moon. The day of the political supremacy of the small producer is gone. He can't open his mouth without uttering his death warrant. The day of Hannaism has come, and that day will not be darkened until the Socialist Labor Party principle takes hold of the masses and teaches them that it is a foolish claim that the workers' prosperity depends upon that of their employers, as it were to claim that the dog's prosperity depends upon the full-bloodedness of the fleas that live upon him.

ONE OR THE OTHER, WHICH?

A despatch from Chicago, published the other day, reported a discussion that took place in the Federation of Labor of that city on the subject of the workman's life time. One delegate reported that railroad companies and large manufacturing establishments refused to hire a man more than thirty-five years old, and discharged its mechanics at the age of forty-five. Machinists, carpenters, and others told of the subterfuges that mechanics were compelled to resort to so as to conceal their age and thereby secure work: some confessed to having dyed their hair to give the youthful look necessary to get work; others with a tinge of gray in their beards kept clean shaven faces to avoid detection of their age; others who wore glasses left their glasses at home to hold their jobs and thereby hastened the spoiling of their eyesight. And so forth and so on. Finally, one delegate, in grim sarcasm, summed up the situation by suggesting shooting at the age of forty-five as a measure to solve the problem.

That capitalism in America consumes an abnormal amount of human life is well attested. The intensity of labor on the part of the American worker is one of the boasts of the American wage-slave driver, and is the terror of the European working class. There is no country where the cannibal feature of capitalism is as strongly illustrated as America. That, the workmen in the Chicago Federation of Labor must be aware of the fact no one can wonder at, and least of all could anyone wonder at their indignation thereat. In so far there is nothing surprising in the report of the transactions of that body, but what really deserves wonderment is that the report should stop where it did.

When, several months ago, the capitalist press blossomed forth with copies of the forged statistical reports from the Census Bureau showing that the life of the American workman has increased, the trade journals of the very men who "kicked" at the Chicago Federation echoed the lie; some even improved upon it, as did the journal of the International Cigarmakers. For a season, there was not one pure and simple trades journal that did not have some article on the subject—all chiming in with the lie about the prolonged life of the American workman, "thanks" (of course) "to the Trades Union." That the placemen, who own these journals, should fructify the falsehoods, started by their capitalist actual or prospective paymasters, is natural. But it is equally natural that men who, as those in the Chicago Federation, feel and smart under the truth, should have not a word of condemnation for the journals of their trades, towards which they are forced to contribute, when these journals seek to conceal the truth, and actually publish the reverse of the truth? Surely not.

There is no choice left but to conclude: either the report was censored by the Chicago branch of the Manila press-despatch censors; or—the indignators at the Chicago Federation of Labor simply set themselves up to be hushed.

Which? "Per capita" generalizations are usually the most arrant nonsense, because the "per capita" is based upon the assumption that each person has his "per capita" in his pocket, and for this reason the "per capita" of money, of whiskey, of diamonds, etc., cannot but be misleading and wrong. But in a statement sent by the U. S. Consul-General at St. Petersburg there is an interesting para-

graph which says that Russia has 4.9 acres of forest, Sweden 9.5, Norway 10.1 and Germany .69 for each inhabitant. This shows the vast tracts of land which are still available in Europe, a continent that many are disposed to look upon as crowded, and it shows still further that Europe can, with little trouble, support a greatly increased population. Other European countries have also vast forest lands. The Austro-Hungarian forests cover 32 per cent. of the country, and Italy, Spain, France, and even the British islands have vast extents of forest lands. A wise government, which is possible only under a wise and just social system, would turn the bounty of nature to the good of mankind, and would use both farming land and forest for the production of those things which tend to the welfare of the human race. Under capitalism there is a riotous outpouring of the things that are destructive, and a niggardly and criminal penny of the things that are good. There is room enough for all, and there is place for happiness for all, but it cannot come until the mismanagement of capitalism is ended, and the Socialist Republic is instituted. This must be the work of the working class organized in the Socialist Labor Party.

The miners at Nome are suffering from scurvy, and it is feared that hundreds of them will die before the winter is finished. The miners who rushed to Nome did so in the desperate hope of becoming rich. Companies have taken over the mines, and there is nothing for the miners to do except hustle for a job. When that point is reached starvation and scurvy set in. They are the accompaniments of capitalism.

The meeting of the Texas State Federation of Labor, held a short time ago in Austin, gave a memorable illustration of the intelligence, honesty, and fearlessness of the pure and simple unions. A resolution was passed which reads: "Resolved, That the rapid stride Taxes is making in the commercial world indicates that factories of all kinds will soon be established in the State, and believing that our great State is capable of sustaining factories without the sacrifice of human blood, we favor a bounty to new enterprises." This is the same Texas in which Beaumont is situated, and it was there that Frank Lyon, a member of the Socialist Labor Party, a workman, and a worker for the cause of the working class was most inhumanly beaten by officers of the law. Did the State Federation of Labor protest against it? Not much. The fakirs in the State Federation have all they can do keeping their noses to the wind to find whether there is any capitalist carrion for them. An outrage on a member of the working class is to be excused or defended. Favors to the capitalist class are to be insisted upon, because they may result in crumbs for the fakir.

Councilmen of Dover, Delaware, object to free mail delivery because it will tend to raise taxes. It will also tend to keep people away from the post-office, and therefore merchants will suffer. In such matters as this New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Boise City, Idaho, are far behind Dover. It would be indeed an interesting sight to watch the population of greater New York lining up at the delivery window to find out whether or not there was any mail for them. It would be to the advantage of merchants could this crowd be turned out on the street daily. Dover has given a valuable hint, a hint that is almost kangarooistic in its progressiveness, and other cities should follow in its footsteps.

Alas, and eke alack! which is to say it might have been expected. Some time ago there was formed, amid much trumpeting by the willing drabs known as the "reform press," an association known as the "Woman's National Socialist League." This association was started for no particular purpose excepting that some women wished to do a little starting. The "reason" advanced was that the League would give comfort and assistance to the men who were engaged in the work on the political field. But it didn't. Between the date of its formation and its dissolution it was not heard of. Now comes the information that the W.N.S.L. has decided to be no more, ah, never more. This is because the president, Imogene Fales, was offended, and the rest of the women took offense at her offense. The cause of the first offense was that a woman named Abbott, residing in far-off California, decided to form a Woman's National Socialist Union. The two prompt and with much vigor acted as mutual deplorable. After some months of correspondence, crimination and recrimination, each club found that it did not exist. Therefore it rose manfully to the occasion, and resolved in long and lingering resolves and, therefore, that it was no longer in existence. So falls another prop of Kangarooism.

It is rather marvelous that no wise labor fakir has yet come out for the "good roads" movement on the ground that they would be of great benefit to that portion of the working class that is forced to wander in search of employment, and which is known by the name of hoboes.

A Boston juror came drunk into the box the other day, and the judge sentenced him to two months for contempt of court. Perhaps the judge was afraid the juror might be influenced in some way by the evidence.

A minister lost 200 sermons through the carelessness, or the consideration, of a transportation company. Now the minister seeks to recover damages for his loss. If he has already delivered them, then he should not be allowed to recover anything, but neither should he be punished too harshly. If he has not already delivered them, and if he promises not to try to deliver them, and if he restrains himself from any attempt to recollect what was in the manuscript, and if he does not tell people how good they were and how much was lost to the world, then he should be rewarded.

A box of cats has been sent to the White House in order to clear the place of rats which now overrun it. Committees from the A. F. of L. must be careful.

TWO LETTERS.

The below two letters deserve editorial space and place. Letter No. 1 is from a member of a trades-union, which the "Appeal to Reason" is "leading to Socialism." He has the faith that removes mountains and stumbles at mole hills, but he "can't stand for THE PEOPLE," he says. Letter No. 2 is from one who "reamed" his way out of pure and simperdom and out of the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party. With this introduction, the two letters are luminous.

Letter No. 1.

Tex., Jan. 20, 1902.

Comrade Dowler,
Chicago, Ills.

Yours 17th: I appreciate the spirit in which you make the kind offer and know that friendship prompts you to do so, but I must say that I've read considerable in the WEEKLY PEOPLE, and while I would gladly assist any socialist paper that I can, that is one paper I cannot stand for. It is the first time I ever have been called a "scab" for belonging to a labor union. It looks to me like a child's angry scream. While I recognize the fact that the unions up to date are far from perfect, still they are the only idea we have that is in working order. That they have done much good cannot be denied; that they may have done some wrongs is true also; but I believe in perfecting one organization rather than experiment with new, untried ones or join with every howl that is raised against us as a class organization. If they advanced arguments instead of abuse there would be some object in my subscribing for the paper.

While I think the end of the present social system is not so far away, I think the reason why more people do not join us is that they are scared away by a few loud screams from some person who thinks he is called upon to call all who disagree with him, "scabs." Those who are already socialists do not need abuse to keep them in line, those who are not socialists will never be gained by abuse. If we accept the WEEKLY PEOPLE as a criterion we do ourselves an injury.

Coupled with an appeal for subscriptions to that worthy Beaumont fund, was always in evidence the fact that, while we—the Labor Unions—were scabs, still our money would be acceptable. At the same time the remedy they suggest is an experiment and years off at that.

I'd prefer to stay with Labor Unions until such a time as Labor wakes up to its political strength. I can't see the logic in throwing away that which we have been building since the time of Christ. Especially as it is becoming effective.

Therefore, I thank you for your kind offer, but I'll try to jog along until they moderate their language in the WEEKLY PEOPLE. With best regards to yourself and family, I remain,

Yours Fraternally,
F. O. B.

Letter No. 2.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 25, 1902.

Friend B—

I have yours of the 20th. The WEEKLY PEOPLE was subscribed for by me, it shall cost you nothing, to be sent you before I learned you had any objection to reading it, for I am convinced that, with a six months' reading of THE PEOPLE by the light of current events, your views would be radically different from what they are now. So I hope you will look it over occasionally and note the development of up-to-date trades-unionism backed by a political party which advocates the Socialist Republic, before which capitalism will have to go 'way back and sit down.

I am a subscriber to both the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE, and I find them wholesome and appetizing after a year's mush and milk and stewed prune diet, served up by the "Advance," "Worker," "Worker's Call," "Economic," "Appeal to Reason" and other misnomers for Socialist publications. I once looked upon the S. L. P. and THE PEOPLE in much the same way you do. But a year in the Social Democracy changed all that. Beginning with Millerand in France, whose act of accepting office under a capitalist government was indorsed by the "Socialists" of the S. D. P. and vinding up with the indorsements of Kangaroo grafters begging donations from Carnegie and capitalist politicians for the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, my faith in such "Socialist" politics was badly ruptured. As it this was not enough, I saw these "Socialists" in Massachusetts accepting the nominations of Citizens and Democratic parties, while another in New Jersey had his name on every ticket in the field. These things were the acts of a so-called "revolutionary party," which was to conquer the public powers by compromising with capitalism and becoming its tool. The "United Socialist Party" of to-day is a homogeneous collection of grafters and sentimentalists. Do you wonder that I grew disgusted with it? And to make matters worse they proposed to capture the trades-unions in the same manner. They called it "boring from within," and when they got out their little gimlets, the political skates, who are the real things in the "non-political" unions, said: "Boo!" and the man with the gimlet subsided. The arms of what is known as pure and simple trades-unionism bear on their shield a field rampant with scabbery, and deputy sheriffs, militia, gatling guns and injunctions argent. It is built on the lines of industrial conditions in England fifty years ago, and has learned nothing since, and like its British original the American imitation is now ready for the "hog train." I should feel hopeless indeed if I had to pin my faith to a union which said it would not allow politics in the union and then permitted its officers to make campaign speeches for capitalist candidates, boost for them in the unions, and accept nominations on their tickets, and taught their dupes that the interests of laborer and capitalist were identical, at the very time they were fighting said capitalist for shorter hours and more pay. According to these infallible "labor

lieutenants," as Mark Hanna calls them, capital and labor are brothers—capital a brother to his creator! Nice family relation, isn't it?

There will be large accessions to the S. L. P. as soon as the working class realize their historical mission, become imbued with the revolutionary spirit of the class struggle, which plainly teaches that the interests of the capitalist class and the working class are irreconcilable and diametrically opposed to each other, and that there can be no compromise. There is no abuse in a statement of these facts, although the language used may sometimes convey that impression. A workman who understands his class interests needs no other stimulus to keep him in line for Socialism.

The S. L. P. never solicited contributions for the Lyon fund from the trades-unions. It did from the S. L. P. comrades, and the fund is well on to the \$500 mark. Lyon's fight was the fight of every class-conscious workman in the country. He was a member of Houston Typographical Union when he was beaten up by those Beaumont official Anarchists, and has a right to expect assistance from them in such a dire emergency, but got instead a notice of his suspension. The S. L. P. asks nothing from the impure ones, and never has.

The S. T. & L. A. is built on a plan different from the simpler—a correct one. In discarding the trades-unionism of to-day and embracing the S. T. & L. A., the working class simply clothes itself in garments of recent cut, throwing aside the moth-eaten worn-out rags of yesterday. If, as you say, the trades-unions have been building since Christ's time, don't you think there is something wrong in the plan when they are getting 50 per cent. less wages now than they did forty or fifty years ago? If they get only 15 per cent. of their product now how long before they will be knocked over by the Universal Trust, and the majority get nothing but rags and starvation as their portion? There is nothing to hinder except the S. L. P., the S. T. & L. A. and their propagandists, which will teach the working class their mission and how to achieve it. Fraternally yours,
A. S. DOWLER.

The above two letters are but a sample of a debate that is going on throughout the country. It is incited by the unbreakable energy of the S. L. P. It is a "boring from without" that is bound to result in the break-down of that solid mass of ignorance, that capitalism and its many-colored lieutenants have raised in the path of progress. Out of this clash light will come, and with that the triumph of the wage-slave.

Political and Economic.

A few days there was laid away in its last resting place a paper which had shivered in this cold world during a period of some two or three months. It was known in a very limited circle as the "Union Zeitung," and it was launched by Number 6, "Big G" for the purpose of conducting, in the Jewish language, the boycott against the Jewish organ of the S. L. P., the "Abend-Blatt." The "Union Zeitung" had no support of "Big G," or "Pig Zicks," as the editor, the world-renowned Kangaroo Feigenschwanz, called it; it also had the support of Hebrew Typographical Union No. 83, Stereotypers, Central Fakirated Union, United Hebrew Trades, Garment Workers, etc., etc.—in all a paper body that runs well over 100,000 but which boils down into a few unsavory, blood-sucking fakirs, and men who have been lashed to the ribs by the whip of the Socialist Labor Party. The "Union Zeitung" was to ridicule the "Abend-Blatt," lie about it, slash it, irritate it, malign it, knife it in the back, slander its editors, threaten its advertisers, and crush out the only beacon that the Jewish workers have to guide them. But here the "Abend-Blatt" still is, carrying on its work, and arousing now as before the hatred of the crook and the fakir, while the "Union Zeitung," with all its "backing," with all its pretences of "Socialism" lies stiff and cold under the weight of its debts and the slime of its career. It marks the third attempt to frustrate the spread of Socialism among the workers of the East Side. The first was on the part of "Vorwaerts," which soon abandoned its pretences and now scrambles for any bones that the Democratic and Republican parties may throw to it. The second was the "Jewish Volkszeitung," which died twice, and, strange to relate, its undertaker on both occasions was the present undertaker of the "Union Zeitung," Bromo-Seltzer Feigenschwanz, who is known far and wide as a political and journalistic "memento mori" to the thing or cause he would advocate.

The "Cleveland Citizen" evidently lives in a state of chronic "disgust." Its latest cause for "disgust" is the troufing and joyful jumping upon administered to fakirdom during the Tillet Pittsburg meeting. At that meeting, it will be remembered, a fakir named Garland had the audacity to strike at one of our men, and the result was that Garland did a dirigible balloon act onto a pile of chairs. It is only natural that the "Citizen" should be "disgusted" at such an action, as the "Citizen" has felt the horny handed Pittsburgians saving the child and spoiling the rod in its own case. Therefore, anything labeled Pittsburg, Socialist Labor Party, causes not only "disgust" but also a slight nervousness in the "Citizen" office. But while it is natural that the "Citizen" should feel "disgust" it is also unnatural. That paper has had its nose buried deep in the muck of pure and simperdom. It has praised the impure Gompers to the skies. It has raked over and reraked the festering body of the Social Democratic Party, in its search for a few rags on which it could live, and it has apparently been content with what it found there. From these facts it is fair to suppose that it is not so much "disgust" that the "Citizen" feels as a secret trepidation lest, as far as it is concerned, the Socialist Labor Party of Cleveland will go and do likewise. The "Citizen" can rest assured that it will. As it likes to be "disgusted" so much it will have all the room and opportunity it wishes for that kind of "disgust."

The Kaiser has issued an order that Prince Henry shall not use the German language while in this country, but shall speak English exclusively. This is nothing more nor less than a blow at American institutions, as American institutions are viewed by such papers as the "Volkszeitung" and the "Staats Zeitung." It is an attempt to overturn all the great points for which these papers have fought during their many years of existence. As both of them—and there are many like them in other cities—have a hard fight to retain their following in this country, they are more intensely and aggressively German than their contemporaries across the water. There would be consolation in the Kaiser's orders if they meant that Prince Henry was to become the editor of the "Volk-er," but it is to be feared that Henry is too narrow a man for the job.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—I heard a ridiculous man talking last evening. UNCLE SAM—What makes you think he was ridiculous?

B. J.—He was espousing the rights of the working class.

U. S.—Is that ridiculous?

B. J.—Why certainly. It is ridiculous in view of the fact that the poverty of the working people and their so-called misery—

U. S.—So-called misery?

B. J.—Any way, in view of the fact that their poverty and their misery are due in a large measure to their extravagance, their immorality and their aversion to work.

U. S.—You are quite sure of that?

B. J.—Why, certainly. A man, by economy, push and hard work can place himself in a position of comfort.

U. S.—That's all very beautiful. Now, what is it you want?

B. J.—I want you to agree that to espouse the rights of the working class is ridiculous.

U. S.—I want you first to agree with me that you are a Heathen Chinee.

B. J.—But I am not.

U. S.—Certainly you are. In view of the fact that your eyes slant downward, that you carry a pig-tail, and that you wear your shirt outside of your trousers, what else can you be but a Heathen Chinee?

B. J.—But my eyes don't slant downward; I don't carry a pig-tail; and as to my shirt, I don't wear it outside of my trousers. You are talking nonsense. You are off your base.

U. S.—But you will agree that, if my premises were right, my conclusion that you are a Heathen Chinee would be right too, won't you?

B. J.—Yes, it would; but they aren't.

U. S.—And so I would agree with you that, if your premises about the characteristics of the workmen, and about the capacity of "push, hard work and economy" to place a man in comfort, were correct, I would agree with you that it is ridiculous to espouse the workingmen's cause. But these premises are as much "off" as the premises from which the conclusion followed that you are a Heathen Chinee.

B. J.—Well, let's look into my premises.

U. S.—Now you talk. When you started, you incurred the very ugly error of starting with a debatable proposition for your premises, and then trying to debate the conclusion. The real point to settle is that which you took for a "fact." I deny your premises or "facts" in toto. Now prove them.

B. J.—Which fact do you deny?

U. S.—Everyone of them. It is not true that the misery and the poverty of the working class is due in any measure to their extravagance, immorality or aversion to work. Each of these allegations is false. Neither is it true that economy, push and hard work are enough to put a man in comfort. Now, trot out your proofs. Begin with the "extravagance" of the workman.

B. J.—Hem; well-hem—

U. S.—Stuck! Proceed on his "immorality."

B. J.—Well-hem—well—

U. S.—Stuck again. Now take up his aversion to work.

B. J.—Hem, hem, Well—

U. S.—Stuck a third time. Now, see here. Even the lying census reports don't allow the average workman over \$1 a day from year end to year end. What is there to economize on? If a man has to hire himself to a capitalist he can't get more pay than his market value, and that is determined by the supply of labor and the demand. If he gets a job, the price is barely enough to get along with. In order to get along without hiring himself he must have capital enough to employ others. Where is he going to get that capital from? The poverty of the workman is a result not of aversion to work or the like, but of the private ownership of the machinery to work with; he, not owning that, must sell himself in wage-slavery and wage-slavery allows no margin to rise from. If economy were a wealth-producer, then the workers would be millionaires, and the millionaires would be paupers. Just invest in some Labor News Company and Socialist books; the reading of them will have upon your head the effect of a duster in a neglected house.

The Kaiser has issued an order that Prince Henry shall not use the German language while in this country, but shall speak English exclusively. This is nothing more nor less than a blow at American institutions, as American institutions are viewed by such papers as the "Volkszeitung" and the "Staats Zeitung." It is an attempt to overturn all the great points for which these papers have fought during their many years of existence. As both of them—and there are many like them in other cities—have a hard fight to retain their following in this country, they are more intensely and aggressively German than their contemporaries across the water. There would be consolation in the Kaiser's orders if they meant that Prince Henry was to become the editor of the "Volk-er," but it is to be feared that Henry is too narrow a man for the job.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None should be recognized.]

As to the S. T. & L. A.

TO THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE—I am keenly interested in the discussion now going on as to the attitude of the S. T. & L. A. towards the S. T. & L. A. and the Trades Union, and I would like to contribute my mite towards mutual enlightenment on the question. I am, however, reluctant as to figuring in the matter while the present way of conducting the discussion is continued. It is certainly an opportune time for the debate to come before the Party, though it would have been better had Reid been more precise in initiating it. The rank and file of the Party should know about the S. T. & L. A. as it is to-day and as it has been in the past, and they should better understand the relations of the S. T. & L. A. to that organization. If the discussion is to be of any real educational value to Party members it must be laid before them in such a way that they can keep the points of each side clearly in mind, and the arguments as well. Thus far few on either side of the question have paid any attention to the points actually at issue, and have seen fit while they had their pens in hand to stalk all around the field seeking for something to write about. Such a course of procedure is perfectly useless as an eye opener, and the whole discussion might as well be shut off just where it is unless the debaters keep to the merits of the question.

I am in agreement with the Editor as to the real bone of contention, viz.: What should be the attitude of the S. T. & L. A. towards the Trades Union? Expressing the subject in that form, however, makes it too vague. It could be made far more intelligible to the debaters if the question was subdivided somewhat in the following manner:

First—What should be the attitude of the S. T. & L. A. on the subject of the economic organization of Labor? Should it hold such positions as to be needed, or to be wholly needless?

Second—What is the present attitude of the S. T. & L. A. towards the pure and simple trades organization?

Third—What should be the attitude of the S. T. & L. A. towards pure and simple organizations?

Fourth—Does the S. T. & L. A. need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organizations?

Fifth—Does the connection of the S. T. & L. A. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthen or weaken the Socialist Movement, and in what way?

Here are many questions, but they practically resolve themselves into one, and I mention them at length in order to suggest thought that may clarify the debate. If the subject is treated from the point of view that these questions suggest, and every thinking member of the Party will but take a hand, then the attitude of the S. T. & L. A. should assume towards the pure and simple Trades Union and towards economic organizations that profess to be different from the pure and simple Trades Union will be settled undoubtedly to mutual satisfaction.

THOMAS CURRAN.
Providence, R. I., January 27.

[It must have been plain last week to the readers that the turn of the discussion tended to degenerate in a snow-ball, rather than to clarify the issue. Comrade Curran evidently realized that. Had he seen the letters that had not yet been published, and most of those that came in since, he would have made much stronger his charge that "few on either side of the question have paid any attention to the points actually at issue." It was in vain that by foot-notes we sought to keep them to the question, and remove wholly irrelevant matter. It has been getting worse and worse. In view of this, Comrade Curran is right that, rather than continue in this way, "the whole discussion might as well be shut off just where it is." Rather than shut it off, however, we shall make one more attempt to elicit a discussion whereby the real point at issue may be ventilated in a manner to be of real value to the Party membership and the readers generally. With this end in view the Curran proposition is hereby adopted. Let the correspondents follow closely the five questions put by Curran. Let each correspondent take up the five questions, one after another, in his letter, and make as concise an argument as he can under each. By following this course, no question will be irrelevant and no question will be above and above the correspondents will have to express themselves not on some points only, but on all the points that are necessary to understand the position they hold. The five questions cover these essential points. So as to avoid foot-notes to the letters, the letters that adhere to the Curran list of questions or points will be published, those that don't will be ruled out. The subject of the debate is so vital that we expect the comrades will aid us in keeping order, and will all join in the discussion.

This rearrangement necessitates the following changes:

1st: Letters must be signed in full; no initials. They will be published in the order in which they come.

2d: Only Party members will be given the floor. Letters from non-Party members may or may not, as heretofore, be published, but will not be placed under the head of "As to the S. T. & L. A." and they will be harpooned by us in the Letter-Box, if nowhere else—as all hostile letters have hitherto been.

3d: The letters that have come in none of which, of course, follows the Curran system—will be returned, if so desired, and stamp is forwarded. The following letters are now in this office: In favor of the Alliance: J. T. Syracuse, N. Y.; D. M. S., Pittsburg, Pa.; "Military," Ansonia, Pa.; "Union," Pittsburg, Pa.; L. A. D., Pittsburg, Pa.; E. B. M., San Jose, Cal.; "Crank," Madison, Mass.; O. S., Columbus, O.; A. M., Columbus, O.; and F. W., Lynn, Mass. Against the Alliance: W. H. C., Boston, Mass.; and C. K., Boston, Mass.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

Back der Prince! Back der Kung-keep!

TO THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE—Prince Henry, on his way to Washington on the night of Sunday

Feb. 23, will pass through the P. R. R. depot in Jersey City. On this occasion the members of the United Singing Societies of Hudson County propose to give him a vocal send-off. There are a great many Germans in Hudson County, the majority of whom no doubt fled from Germany to escape service in the army; yet these same people are falling over one another for a chance to do the toady act when the prince comes.

While the conduct of these people might be passed over in silence it is the conduct of the Kangaroo Social Democrats that deserve chastisement. Many of the alte genossen here have been stirred to their shallow depths by the furore that has been kicked up over the expected royal visit. Of course they are musical. If singing would usher in the Socialist Republic it would have been here long ago. Now I understand that the alte genossen belonging to the singing societies which are to greet the prince with song are busy practising for the event. An S. L. P. man who passed the Social Democratic headquarters the other night, declares that he heard deep-toned voices there singing "Die Wacht am Rhein" and the "Star Spangled Banner." It is presumed that the sturdy singers will greet comrade Henry with these tunes when he sets foot on Jersey soil.

MAENNERCHOR.
Hoboken, N. J., Feb. 1.

Political Corruption in Canada.

TO THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The enclosed has been refused publication by the local "Free Press." The Ransom Norton mentioned in the letter is a moving man recently convicted of ballot-box stuffing in the municipal campaign of first week in January; he is sentenced to six months in the penitentiary. Norton was a Grit Official in a certain sub-division; the election resulted in a victory for the Tory party.

Information published showed that Norton was connected with a group of Grits "with a history," and it is understood that he pleaded "guilty" to save those prominent in his party from exposure in cross-examination. The notoriously rotten nature of capitalist political machinery in London, Ontario has been previously commented on in THE PEOPLE and the Socialist Labor Party has a particularly difficult task in this continually owing to the corrupt associations of the trades union officials with the Grit and Tory organizations. In July last Comrade I. J. Darch was the S. L. P. candidate in the bye election referred to, when the S. L. P. tracked a gang of Grit pluggers, and got them safely cornered for future reference when wanted. Alex. Wootton, local pure and simple correspondent to the Dominion "Labor Gazette" was a Grit official on that occasion. In the recent Norton case, the newly elected Tory was the prosecutor, and the "Free Press," Tory organ has been doing the pharisaical act of righteous indignation at Grit corruption but it does not want to open its columns to the righteous indignation of the S. L. P. at the joint partnership of both Grit and Tory in the degradation of the electorate.

HENRY B. ASHPLEANT.
London, Ont., Jan. 31.

[Enclosure.]

Editor "Free Press," London, Ont.: The rascally character of the official machinery operated in elections by the Grit and Tory Political organizations in this city, has once again been made local history in our criminal records. The fact that in this case, a young man has been victimized and sent to the penitentiary as a result of his faithfulness to the political morality taught him in the school from which he is selected to do the work of his instructor, is not the least infamous among the incidents of local political history.

It would be more than interesting, could it be possible to secure it, to have a transcript of Ransom Norton's mental comments on the political moralizations of the magistrate who made him the scapegoat for a police court lecture on the sacred (?) nature of the ballot in this city. He may have thought there is something more than comic in the popular phrase, "There are others."

That "there are others" is well known to many besides Norton and the latter has perhaps learned by a very painful experience the wretched standard of their morality and its sacred associations.

In that connection, I ask your permission to recall a very remarkable incident that was associated with the so-called re-election of Col. F. B. Leys in July last to the Provincial Legislature. That was known as the "Leys-Darch," or "dam-fish" campaign.

If ever there was a campaign in which the crime as described by Magistrate Love, of "Robbing the citizens of their rights and liberties by low, degraded, and sneaking acts" was wholly despicable and unnecessary, surely that Leys-Darch campaign was the occasion for the machine managers to take a rest.

What does the following incident show? It proves that young Norton was simply a cog in a wheel of political machine in this city, so saturated with corrupt practice and moral degradation that it never rests when any kind of a campaign is on where a little "work" may count.

To cut a long story short, I refer to the public exposure of criminal practice by well-known citizens, given before several hundreds of people from the Socialist Labor Party's platform, on the market square on Saturday night, August 17th, last, in connection with the Leys-Darch campaign. The local press of that period contains several references to the reported irregularities spoken of by Socialists in the July election (?) and the threatened public naming of known ballot pluggers on that occasion was well advertised for August 17th, at public meetings on the Market Square; so that Col. Leys and his organization had ample notice and opportunity to arrest the speakers, and clear their skirts from contamination with the rogues named from the platform on that occasion as having personated and "plugged" for the Colonel. With many others, I attended the Market Square meeting; and listened to the public naming of some 8 or more well known citizens as guilty of criminal practice as Ransom Norton. The record named of the work done by a certain team (owned by a prominent politician named

from the platform), and the work done by the coachman, and two sons, of the said prominent politician, all of whom were publicly named on the occasion I refer to, was certainly remarkable; but, not less remarkable is the fact that the sworn affidavits proving the charges there publicly made have never been called into court by the friends of the parties there named.

With such facts on record, the victimization of young Norton is particularly shameful. When it is shown that our political organizations are graduating schools for the penitentiary under the patronage of our "Prominent" citizens, it is about time for a parent with some decent consideration for his boys' future associations to consider the higher duties of citizenship, and withdraw his political affiliation with degraded practitioners, who tamper with a young man's integrity in the political sphere, and expect him to be honest in other matters.

Yours respectfully,
HENRY B. ASHPLEANT.

As to Sir Hildebrand of St. Louis.

TO THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.—It was with much interest that I read the article that appeared in THE PEOPLE of January 4 under the caption "Boring from Without." To those not acquainted with the exact situation it may appear as if Mr. Hildebrand simply acted in his capacity as a labor-fakir. But there is another motive that led Mr. Hildebrand to vote for a resolution favoring government building of workshops. That was the economic motive. Mr. Hildebrand is in business. He runs a one-horse shoe repair shop, which places him in the category of what is termed the petit robber class. The class which wants the capitalist government to run certain industries, so that the surplus squeezed out of the government wage slaves may be used to reduce the taxes of these little labor skippers and gain for themselves another lease of life. Mr. Hildebrand is no exception to the rule, and when he voted for the resolution above mentioned it is apparent that he had but one single thought, lower taxes.

Wishing to advance his bourgeoisie economic interest through political action Mr. Hildebrand joined the Kangaroo Social Democratic Party, which represents the interest of the class to which he belongs. Comrades Murphy, Meier and Kiefer, and the other three friends whose names are signed to the article referred to, joined the Kangaroo Party thinking it was a Socialist organization, and after two years of hard work "boring from within" left the bogus movement, and now armed as they are with S. L. P. education they are determined to smash the bogus thing to pieces and on its ruins plant the banner of the only proletarian movement—the S. L. P.

The working class in their battle for emancipation will get no help from the big capitalist class, middle capitalist class nor the petit capitalist class, and after very careful consideration I venture to say that it will get little or no help from those members of the working class who have a rickety shack which they so fittingly termed the delusion of property. Some of the comrades may say: "Hold on! You are going too far." No; I am not. I have been a member of Section St. Louis from the time it was a "Gesang Verein" (Singing Society) and an agent for the Brauer Union, up to its present revolutionary stage.

During these nine years I have seen many who were active in the S. L. P. turn their backs to the movement as soon as they scraped together forty bricks and two hundred feet of lumber and of which they built a shanty. It is known that one of these so-called property owners voted for Merriweather in order to get his taxes reduced. The only exception to the above are those who are exceedingly experienced, present observation and from man's knowledge that the controlling factor in man's actions is his material interests, the undersigned comes to but one conclusion, to wit, that the emancipation of the absolute propertyless wage slaves must be the class conscious work of the absolute propertyless wage slaves themselves.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 30.

The Scabbery Int'l Cigarmakers' Union Officers.

TO THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The Kangaroos are making history here in New Haven, and such a history!

Last Tuesday evening the monthly meeting of the local Cigarmakers' Union, No. 29, took place and judging from what we have heard it must have been decidedly warm. Never before in its history have Perkins, Strasser, Denell, Wood, Tracy, Barnes, and the New York strike board, and the "Volkszeitung" got such a roasting as they did that night.

The circus started over the contradictory statements sent out by the Advisory board of Union 12, of Oneida, N. Y. and the 27 scabs under leadership of President Ferguson of the New York State Blue Label League, who are working in Powell & Goldstein's strike shop under the protection of the International Union. The Kangs arrived early and in bunches and it could be plainly seen there was something in the air.

Under the head of "Communications" the statements were read and they were discussed with a vengeance. Anton Frank leading off, calling for vengeance on the betrayer of the Unionists in Oneida, and presented a motion that "A committee of three be appointed to draw up a resolution condemning the International Union for its action in the case of the Oneida Cigarmakers", after some discussion another Kang, a pocket edition of the Connecticut Institution for the Insane, whose name we believe is Gruebe, asked that the resolution be amended in so far as to ask Pres. Perkins and Agent Strasser to immediately resign their offices. Comrade Oakley then secured the floor and speaking to Frank's resolution reviewed the actions of Strasser, Woods and Tracy in the Boston strike; Strasser, Barnes, the Strike Board and the "Volkszeitung" in the New York strike; and the Oneida affair. He criticized the motion of Kang Frank as a crazy quilt and showed that not alone the strikers in Oneida should be avenged but the entire membership by the spoiling of a committee

to prepare a resolution demanding the impeachment and final expulsion of Strasser, and that all the evidence, Pro and Con, in the case, should be printed and distributed to all members of the International Union should have one. Frank again secured the floor speaking he could not endorse the last speaker as "he did not know anything about the New York strike" (???) although he is a constant reader of the "Volkszeitung" and the Kangaroo leader here, "he knew nothing about New York"; but he did know about the Boston affair, and that as regarding the impeachment of Strasser "It was not time for that" so he favored his own resolution.

Gruebe again got the floor and asked to have his amendment read "That Mr. Perkins and Mr. Strasser should impeach themselves." The question was then put and it was decided that a committee of three should be appointed to draw up a resolution, condemning the action of the International Union officers in their action in the Oneida trouble and that a copy of the resolution should be sent to all unions throughout the jurisdiction of the International Union.

Those who know our Kangaroos and their leaders among the cigarmakers in this city, know what their opinions of the Int. officers are, but when they are caught red-handed three times in two years it is "Not time for impeachment yet"!!! That's the way they "bore from within".

The Kangaroo Lieutenant Leftstelt, and Wollner, Sec'y. of the local Multi-Coca branch, also belong to the Cigarmakers' Union here, and are delegates from that body to the Trades Council. The report of the delegates was a wonder. It showed that one of the financial officers of the Trades Council was short in his account from \$12 to \$35 and perhaps \$80.00. Some of the Unions have receipts for money paid him, but he denies his signature and says any delegate who does not believe him is connected with the canine species on his mother's side, and can—

But the Trades Council can do nothing to him, as many of the delegates back him up. But here is the funny part. A short time ago the mogul of the Single Tax League became chummy with one of the Cigarmakers' delegates, visiting him at his home. A short time after a letter written by him appeared in the Trades Council and was endorsed by that body. It was sent to the New York "Journal" and appeared headed: "The New Haven Ramapo" over the signature of one of the Secretaries of the Council.

A member arose and asked when the Union had endorsed the position of the Single Tax League in the matter of the renewal of the water contract between the City of New Haven and the New Haven Water Company (which the single-taxers are opposed to and are holding indignation meetings against). He was told by Delegate Baerhalter that "The Delegates from the Cigarmakers went to the Trades Council uninvited and acted according to their judgment in the best interests of the citizens of New Haven." At a mass-meeting in Music Hall about ten days ago, held by the Single Taxers, Frank Horan, President of the T. C., was the last freak on the bill and he made the statement that he was representing the Trades Council and every union in the T. C. was a unit for municipal ownership by tax-payers. So here we have the Kangaroos pictured complete—"Enemies of Labor Fakirs," but not desirous of preventing them from faking; "favoring the working class," but backing up the tax payers! Verily politics makes strange bed-fellows!

If pure and simpleminded had held a mass convention and picked out a man to typify their utter worthlessness and crookedness they could not have picked out a better one than Frank Horan.

He arose to represent the power of organized Labor," and finished his hardly audible—one minute exhibition—by stating, "We should not be too hard on wealthy corporations as the working people could not live without them."

Another freak, who came on for the occasion from New York was introduced by the chairman (who was formerly a Republican. Now a rampant Democrat said to be "looking for something") as, "A speaker from New York with an international reputation, Professor Herbert S. Casson." And it was Herbie all right—as cadaverous looking as ever. With his hair pompadour on his coat collar. He consumed about 20 minutes, telling about 10 funny gags which tickled the ribs of the monkeys in Noah's Ark. Throwing a bouquet at the "union victory" in Ansonia (election of Charters for Mayor), and making the alarming statement that, "Everything seemed to be going backward except the sturdy old Trade Unionists," and that "the only way the people can get good laws and have them enforced is to take their Legislators by the throat and choke them out of them, because we had private ownership of public men"!!!

He spoke here Tuesday or Wednesday last and must have a graft now on the single taxers.

As we are going to have more "indignation meetings" by the tax paying wage slaves of New Haven before the water contract is signed on February 20th, if anything startling occurs we will drop you a line.

PRESS COMMITTEE,
Section New Haven, S.L.P.

A Way to Move With Giant Strides.

TO THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Do not fail to pay close attention to what follows—READ and PONDER over it, for it will enable us to move with giant strides.

In spreading our ideas we are often confronted with the problem, "How can we reach the people." Many times it happens that after much advertising and a big expense, we have small audiences or none at all. Public meetings are in many places allowed only during the campaign. To spread our leaflets is one way, but certainly not the best. It is also certain that if we do not get in proper contact with the masses, we cannot expect to grow. A discussion of the subject, therefore, is perfectly in order, and our endeavor here shall be to call the attention, not only of individual comrades, but of Sections, State Committees, and the National Executive Committee, to a plan, that we of Al-

tany are pursuing; hoping that it will be emulated throughout the land.

Our aim is gradually to come in personal contact with every laborer of the city. We say if the people will not come to us, let us go to them. The plan is simply this:

Several comrades have volunteered to go from house to house (every evening, if possible, from Monday to Friday inclusive, and from seven to nine o'clock each evening), canvassing for the WEEKLY PEOPLE. They do not look for yearly or half-yearly subscribers, (though of course such would not be refused), but for such as are willing to read the paper at two cents per copy, delivered every Sunday morning, and cash on delivery. Mark well the points: TWO CENTS PER COPY, and CASH ON DELIVERY. On that plan you can get probably fifty readers to one of the method of asking a quarter or half-dollar in advance, especially since most people vited will be strangers to the canvasser. Other comrades see to it that readers thus gotten are served regularly. This plan, apparently so simple, will, we think, prove to be the giant that will arouse the American people to Socialism. It enables us, not only to work for the WEEKLY, but to talk and argue for Socialism, to sell literature and to make connections for leaflet agitation, etc.

Comrades, though the method above is new, the results so far obtained are astonishing. At the rate we are moving, it would not take the Party six months to get 100,000 readers for the WEEKLY. Think of the results of two years of such work! How our Sections would grow! Our vote rise! How we would rush to our goal!

We are surprised at the great number of sympathizers we meet. As we work our way from one end of a street to the other, we seem to cause a discussion in the whole neighborhood; and, no doubt, by the time we have canvassed the entire city, we will have made a deep impression on the public and done much to inspire the laborers with a hope in the cause of labor.

Our method ought to be studied by the National Executive Committee, by the State Committees, and by all Sections; and pursued everywhere. It requires no financial outlay, a few sample copies of the WEEKLY being sufficient to start with, and may easily be turned to financial advantage. All it requires is personal energy, devotion and persistence. Neither does it require a great number of comrades in any one place. One alone could do much, under favorable circumstances; but two could work better.

Comrades, let us do our duty. It would be a crime as black as any ever committed by a capitalist to withhold our redeeming ideas from workmen.

SECTION ALBANY COUNTY.
Albany, N. Y., Jan. 30.

That "First Socialist Mayor" Pitch-forked.

TO THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.—On Sunday afternoon last, February 2, John C. Chase, the Kangaroo Social Democratic ex-Mayor of Haverhill, Mass., held forth to an audience of about thirty-five Kangaroos, four Socialists and one stranger. During the course of his remarks, Chase made the observation that the Trade Union has not accomplished anything for the working-class and that he commends it for all the good it has done.

At the close of his talk he said that he throws the meeting open for discussion, and although he does not know all about Socialism he was willing to take on all he did know.

After one or two questions had been asked with regard to his previous statement on trades-unionism, Comrade E. Mounielis put the speaker under one of his peculiar cross-examinations, as follows:

Mr. Chase, you are an ex-Mayor of Haverhill? A. Yes.

Q. And are familiar with the city and its surroundings? A. Yes.

Q. With regard to the lay of the land, is it level or is it hilly? A. Well, there are some hills.

Q. Any swamps in the city? A. Well, no.

Q. Outside the city? A. Yes.

Q. How far outside? A. O, about two miles.

Q. But none in the city? A. No.

Q. Do you read the "Worker"? A. Yes.

Q. Did you read it when it was still called the "People"? A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember a statement in this "Worker" to the effect that the reason Carey voted for the \$15,000 appropriation for the army in Haverhill was that it was located on swampy ground, and in order to make the army sanitary, it was necessary to drain this swamp? A. I don't remember it.

Q. If such a statement was made, was it true or false, and if true, how do you reconcile it to your statement that there was no swamp in the city thereabouts?

A. WELL, THE REPAIRS WAS MADE AFTER THE SWAMP WAS DRAINED.

Q. Now, with regard to the state organization of the militia, is this paid or volunteer? A. Volunteer.

Q. And is it subject to be called out by the Governor of the State in times of riot and strike to quell these? A. YES.

Q. And are these the people for whom Carey voted this \$15,000 appropriation to repair their army? A. YES.

Finding their speaker trapped several Kangs jumped up and commenced shouting, saying that these De Leonites only break up their meetings and raise a disturbance. The chairman then took his cue and said he would not allow the questioner to ask any more questions, even if the speaker was willing to answer them, and had intended to take the floor away from the comrade before he "went too far."

S.L.P.
New York, Feb. 3.

Martin Fox of the Molders Superintend Scabbing.

TO THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Not having seen anything for some time of local interest to stir the comatose condition of the slaves in Detroit, I thought it would do no harm to send a few items about the Molders Union.

The Molders here are in about as mixed

up a condition as it is possible to get in.

Their organization is one of the largest local unions in the international body; in fact it is one of the best dues paying on the list that the fakirs possess. We pay 25 cents per week and besides numerous assessments. We had to help out Chicago in their last trouble. Notwithstanding the fact that the men there had good reasons for going out on strike, they got no support from headquarters. In fact Martin Fox, who joined Gompers in joining Hanna in the Industrial Peace sell-out, gave the foundrymen of Chicago permission to hire men and we poor dupes kept sending money to help them out, at the same time sending the bunch in Cincinnati the price of their meal tickets.

We also helped out Cleveland by an extra assessment of 1 per cent., and now it is the Buel Malleable of Detroit 10 cents per week. This last ought to be shown up good and strong for the reason that the good of the organization was not considered, as a large number of them had not served their apprenticeship, and now we have a double load on our backs.

Now, the real fact of the matter is this: I think if the molders could see things as they really are, it would not take them long to fire the whole gang, a gang so corrupt and traitorous that the president of the Molders union slides up to labor skimmers like Hanna, who "busted" the Steel Workers' union, and Cleveland, who sent the troops to Chicago to "break the backbone" of the A. R. U. strike, while Shaffer engineers a fraudulent strike, and Gompers, who promised all kinds of help from the A. F. of L., hadn't a cent for the Steel men when it came to a show-down. I would like to know who gave all those mysterious individuals permission to arrange a "peace conference." I think it must have been a kind of a love feast to talk over how nicely they had enjoyed the working class. I would like to have the fact made known how the molders of Detroit were making out during the last Shop last spring. The boss of the mold shop was going around patting the men on the back at the same time housing and feeding a lot of scabs. Of course our constitution said we had no grievance therefore we had to do like the railway engineers of Chicago. In both cases failure. And so it will go on until the men realize the true condition and become a class conscious body of organized workmen fighting under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party, the only party that knows or cares for the interest of the wage slave, and stop their throwing away their time and money in feeding a crowd of spongers that do nothing but hold on to their jobs at the head of the different unions.

There was a little affair in the American Radiator. They have got a new superintendent, and he has stopped the men from eating lunch in the morning, also smoking, his name is Shokley, from the East.

MOLDER.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 29.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

S. A. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Granted that the poor produce too many children; granted also that it is the part of wisdom to do up the rich and other "unfortunates" on that head; granted finally, for the sake of argument, that "the best social system would be bankrupted" by excessive increase of population—granted all that, is that a good reason to deprive the poor from that economic well-being that would be theirs if they only had the right, and thereby enable them

careful? If the "more careful" course wise, it defeats your argument against the "unfortunates" and the "unfortunates" everything should be done so as to enable the poor to become "wise."

F. W. NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—What's the gay dolphin when he quits the waves?

And as upon the shore? The S. L. P. man who would join any of the Old Parties would be in that dolphin's predicament.

C. C. MALDEN, MASS.—Your allegations of facts don't tally with the actual facts. It is quite true that the German Socialists of Europe, with their long experience, never saw the need of organizing dual labor unions in Germany. The reverse of that is true, they did organize dual (opposition) labor unions. When the Schuize-Deitsch bodies (British style of unionism) were started, the German Socialists, not only set up bona fide unions in opposition, but clubs in hand, smashed the bogus concerns introduced from England.

D. G. L. PITTSBURG, PA.—Protestantism is in many respects inferior to Catholicism. Your point is ideal. Nevertheless it was a necessary step. And it could be taken only when the material interests on its side were powerful enough.

A. M. EVERETT, MASS.—Your letter must have been written before you saw the last letter on the S. T. & L. A. debate, establishing the Curran system of procedure. That would be enough to exclude it. But it would have been ruled out anyhow by the subject matter. Now is the Party's attitude on the Trades Union question, and all that thereby hangs. It is accordingly clean out of order to discuss it at this stage. Improvements should be applied to the S. T. & L. A. and to the Party's relation thereto. When the present discussion is over, your topic will be in order.

ORGANIZER, NEWARK, N. J.—The N. E. C. has ordered that THE PEOPLE publish no reports of expulsions or suspensions, except as such may appear through the reports of the N. E. C.

C. N. BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—There was no exaggeration in the statement. Every paper that has been published has touched died. The "Abendblatt" too would have died had it not been rescued in time from his death-dealing influence, by firing him.

M. H. L. WATERBURY, CONN.—Just the reverse. Your pure and simple are not "voluntary organizations." They are not "voluntary organizations" in existence. They are run by the fist.

T. F. DENVER, COL.—The lower the intellect of a man, the more immediate must be the benefits he is to draw from any movement, that is, the more immediate the range of benefits. The more are those meant to be attracted subject to fly off at a tangent, and liable to be trepanned by bogus movements. Socialists that build upon "immediate benefits," will regularly find their hooks out-baited, and themselves ditched.

C. K. BOSTON, MASS.—1st: Approach any stalwart Party member, stalwart to-day, who joined when the Party started. Explain him what the Party really is. Tell him of the voting strength of the Party have been realized. He will frankly admit, no; he will frankly say the Party failed to meet his expectations. Would you, upon that, feel justified to go about quoting

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.
F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.
2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

New York State Executive Committee.

A meeting of the above committee was held on Feb. 11th at 2-6 New Reade street with Justus Ebert in the chair. In the absence of the Secretary, Henry Kuhn was elected Recording Secretary pro tem.

The January meeting of the committee got having been held because of lack of quorum, the Financial Secretary submitted financial report for two months as follows: December—total income, \$255.44; expenditures, \$192.00. January—income \$170.47; expenditures \$120.53.

The general vote to fill the vacancies on the committee caused by the resignation of H. Vogt and P. Murphy and the resignation from the Party of M. Forker, was canvassed. A. Moren, F. Brauckmann and E. Mueller having received the highest number of votes were declared elected.

Resolved to instruct the Recording Secretary pro tem to invite the newly elected members to attend a further meeting to be held on Saturday, Feb. 15th, at 9 P. M. sharp. Adjourned.

Henry Kuhn, Recording Secretary, pro tem.

General Committee, Section New York, Socialist Labor Party.

Regular meeting held Saturday, February 8, in the Daily People Building. Chairman, Emil Muller; Vice Chairman, Adolph Klein. Four new delegates were seated. Six new members were admitted. Henry Hoecker, First, Third and Fifth Assembly Districts, Manhattan, resigned.

The City Executive Committee reported the result of the vote on filling the vacancies on the New York State Committee as follows:

Adam Moren.....157
Joseph Scheuerer.....98
F. Brauckmann.....144
Emil Muller.....85
I. Weisberger.....48
Joseph Klein.....61

The result of the vote was ordered sent to the State Committee.

Its action in engaging Cooper Union for May 1, to celebrate International Labor Day, was endorsed.

Fifty thousand copies of a leaflet written by Daniel De Leon were ordered printed in English, ten thousand in German and five thousand in Hebrew.

The following nominations were reported by the C.E.C. to have been sent to the N.E.C. to fill vacancies existing in that body: Christian Bahnsen, D. Ferguson, V. Frankel, John J. Kinnealy, H. Mittelberg, I. Rapp, Edward C. Schmidt and E. Siff.

The City Executive Committee was instructed to collect monies due by Assembly Districts on all outstanding entertainment tickets.

The financial report of the last Fourth of July Picnic, as given by the Treasurer, is as follows:

Income.....\$388.00
Expenses.....146.04
Amount realized.....\$441.36

Adjournment followed.

A. C. KHN, Secretary.

Partial Financial Report up to Date of the DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL.

Held Thanksgiving Day 1901.

INCOME.

Sale of tickets at box office.....\$496.85
Sale of tickets by organizations.....495.25
From Bazaar and Fair.....624.05
Flowers.....67.82
Candy.....70.14
Loan from March 17 affair.....10.00
For ads.....50.00

Total.....\$1,814.71

EXPENSES.

Music.....\$325.00
Vaudeville talent.....27.00
Printing.....32.00
Hall rent.....250.00
Adm.....29.10
Flowers.....22.50
Hat box attendance.....18.00
Material for banner.....8.46
Coxley for signs.....5.50
Transportation.....7.00
Weatherford for use of piano.....4.00
Miscellaneous.....18.96

Total.....\$747.52
To Daily People up to date.....\$1,034.70
On hand.....\$24.00

Grand total.....\$1,814.71

A. D. WEGMAN, Treasurer.

ABEND-BLATT FUND.

Previously acknowledged.....\$301.75
List 877, col. by Rudolph, Los Angeles, Cal.....1.00
Ed. Edelstein......50
Adolph Kase......25
Herman Norman......25
Geo. Anderson......25
D. Bruckhaus......1.00
List 331, col. by Winkler, Lawrence, Mass......25
M. Winkler......50
F. Wooster......50
Howard......25
J. Long......25
Paul Wandoorne......25
Gilbert Smith......25
Julius Wandoorne......25
Sam J. French......25
List 415, col. by Baustian, Chicago, Ill......25
P. J. Welch......25
H. Hangel......15
W. J. Borna......50
A. Lingenfeller......25
A. D. Gordon......1.00
L. Wolda......25
G. Muter......25
H. Harker......25
C. Peterson......50
O. K......2.00
F. K......25
Bernie......25
List 278, S. T. & L. A. Phila......1.00
List 216, 10th Branch, Cleveland, Ohio......2.00
List 216, 10th Branch, Cleveland, Ohio......5.00
List 242, col. by Chr. Rosenbach, Gloversville, N. Y......25
Ch. Rosenbach......25

Public Lectures in Buffalo.

Section Erie County, N. Y., has made arrangements for a series of public lectures and discussions to be held every first and third SATURDAY at 8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main street, near Genesee street. Everybody welcome. Admission free.

February 15—"Value Price and Profit," by B. Reinstein.

In same hall every Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock are held the public lectures of the Buffalo Labor Lyceum. Everybody is invited to attend them. Admission is free.

February 16—"Relation Between Politics and Economics," L. A. Armstrong.

Public Meetings, Section St. Louis.

Section St. Louis will hold public meetings at the following places:

Loebig's Hall, Broadway and Geyer avenue, Sunday, February 10, 2:30 P. M.

Bohemian Gymnasium, Ninth and Allen avenue, Sunday, February 23, 2:30 P. M.

Commune celebration at Walhalla Hall, Tenth street and Franklin avenue, Sunday, March 10, 2:30 P. M.

Other meetings will be announced from time to time.

H. M. Graber, Organizer.

S. L. P. Lectures in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Workers of Allegheny County are invited to attend the lectures which are held every Sunday, 3 P. M., at Socialist Headquarters, No. 111 Market street.

February 16—"The Educated Proletariat," William Adams.

February 23—"Surplus Value," J. A. McConnell.

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Lectures in Boston, Mass.

Joseph F. Malloney will be the speaker next Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Socialist Labor Party Headquarters, 1165 Tremont street. All comrades are urged to attend.

The Committee.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATION.

Reverend MacCartney Favors the Workingman Sportsman.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 11.—The Social Democratic members of the Massachusetts Legislature are doing great things for the working class. The Rev. F. MacCartney of Rockland has three bills before the legislative committee on fisheries and game. MacCartney advocates the repeal of the law making Sunday a close season for birds and game and fathers a bill to make the Lord's day open for fishing.

The reverend legislator said that the present fish and game laws discriminate against workmen. He said that the present stringent laws originated from two classes, first the Sabbath protectionists, and secondly, from the organized sportsmen's clubs which are composed of the leisure class. Not only does this class want a monopoly of wealth and political influence, but they also want a monopoly of recreation as well, dramatically declared the reverend gentleman.

"The gentleman sportsman, who is not noted for his piety," said the Rev. Cartney, "has conjoined with the strict Sabbatharian. In other words, the worldling and the man of the other world have joined. The fact is when these good fellows of the leisure class who fish and game, come to the legislature they become religious. Under the present economic conditions a close Sunday season makes it impossible for a small part of the people to take advantage of a certain form of recreation. We ask for the repeal of a law which definitely discriminates against the labor class on a certain day of the week."

The reverend Social Democrat in eloquent language showed how the law permits the sportsmen who own reservations to shoot and fish on Sunday; while the poor workmen who sail forth with rod and gun and dogs on that day, are liable to arrest. He then pleaded that the workmen be given their rights to enjoy themselves with rod and gun. The fact that the workingman has no place where he can shoot or fish except on sunderance did not disturb the reverend gentleman from Rockland.

J. F. Gardner of Rockland favored the bill. He took the ground that he had just as much right to go into the woods on Sunday, fishing or shooting, provided he did not disturb the peace, as some other men had to go to church and worship God.

Geo. B. Wheelock and K. C. Russell, both of Boston, favored the bills.

Pres. Warren of the Boston University was introduced by Sec. Frederick Kneeland of the Sabbath protective league, and remonstrated in the name of the historic sense of the citizenship of Massachusetts. He should object to the repeal of the laws as promotive of irreligion. The point of view of the welfare of the state should be regarded and he believed that the great bulk of the sentiment of the state was in favor of the existing law.

In response to a question from Mr. Kimball of the committee, Pres. Warren said that as between the shooting law and the fishing law he should prefer the repeal of the latter.

E. S. King of Cambridge, Arthur L. Walker of Boston, Alfred Noon, secretary of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence society; Mrs. McIntire, president of the Boston branch of the W. C. T. U.; Rev. M. C. Prescott of Dorchester, Capt. Collins of the fish and game commission, and Sec. Kneeland of the Sabbath Protective league, were all heard in remonstrance.

Misery Among Thriftiest of Peoples.

In the twenty-seventh annual report of the United Hebrew Charities, Henry Rice, president of the organization, calls attention to the fact that Jewish immigration has been decreasing at this port. During the past year 50,000 persons were represented by applicants for relief to the United Hebrew Charities. They included 11,447 families, among which were 1,268 widows, 971 deserted women and 516 consumptives.

Sickness led to appeals for aid in 3,908 cases and inability to find work in 2,007.

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Sickness led to appeals for aid in 3,908 cases and inability to find work in 2,007.

DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL.

The entertainment committee of Section New York, S. L. P. met on Monday evening, February 3, with Comrade Bruehen in the chair. Arrangements for the concert and ball to take place on Sunday, March 16, at Grand Central Palace were furthered to a great extent. Tickets were distributed in large numbers to comrades applying for them. According to all indications the coming affair for the benefit of The DAILY PEOPLE will surpass all previous concerts held under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party. The comrades everywhere are awakening to a realization of the fact that with the promotion of the material well being of the Party's English daily mouth piece, the truths of our principles and wisdom of our tactics will be carried in short order to every proletarian at home and abroad. The up-hill work of The DAILY PEOPLE must be taken into consideration.

The finances of our daily organ must be strengthened so as to give it more power to fight the labor fakirs and skippers, and the hypocrites, wearing the mask of Socialism in the multi colored party. By establishing The DAILY PEOPLE upon a firmer basis we could spread its circulation and bring it before people whom we have heretofore been unable to reach.

The Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance are right! and this fact must be carried into the homes of every American wage-worker. How can this be done better than through the DAILY PEOPLE?

The opportunity now presents itself for members as well as sympathizers to further our cause and thus hasten the day of our emancipation and the end to capitalist brigandage and crime.

As usual the Women's Auxiliary will arrange a fair on the day of the concert and articles donated by comrades and friends of the Party will be disposed of for the benefit of The DAILY PEOPLE.

That the comrades are taking great interest in the coming affair is gratifying and encourages this committee to further work. The presents have already begun to pour in, and it continued as they have started the statement made above that this affair will surpass all former affairs will indeed be a true one. As in the past all donations will be acknowledged in due time through the columns of The DAILY PEOPLE—but we cannot fail to mention among other things a most beautiful set of mahogany furniture (7 pieces) valued at at least \$75.00, donated by comrades Adolph Klein, A. Weinstein and Wm. Heyman. No doubt a large sum of money will be realized from this gift.

We would urge the comrades throughout the country to send in their donation now—not wait until the last minute. It saves this committee and the Women's Auxiliary lots of work and it places us in a position to know where we are at.

As to tickets, more should be sold than ever. The committee was fortunate to secure for the festival the New York Symphony Orchestra. No better band of musicians exists in New York. We feel that Mr. William Hoffmann will be leader on that occasion should the courage every member and friend of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. to see to their friends and call their attention to this fact. The sale of a ticket after that explanation will be an easy matter.

With the experience in the past of this committee, we venture to say that the presentation of the program of our next spring festival will be unexcelled for any labor organization in this or any other city in America. The concert, the vaudeville performance, the fair, and the ball, must and will put in the shade all former affairs held for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE. Heretofore we have been enabled to present certain good features in our program; others had to remain as good as we could offer them. We have learned from past experience what party members and their friends like and want. We will be prepared to live up to them.

Get to work, all you sturdy men and women in the fighting S. L. P. Work with enthusiasm and determination for our noble cause. The future belongs to us. The day when the capitalist class will go to work is not far distant.

Three cheers for the DAILY PEOPLE!

The Entertainment Committee.

SINGLE TAXERS LAND.

Two of Them Get At the "Unearned Increment."

The borough of Brooklyn has just got a brand new official, known as "Superintendent of Complaints," in the person of Peter Aitken, a single taxer, who was active in the Citizen's Union during the last campaign. He was appointed by President J. Edward Swanstrom and will have a salary of \$2,500 a year. He will have an office in the Borough Hall, convenient to President Swanstrom's quarters, and will be provided with a clerk and stenographer. Complaints of all kinds from citizens with real or fancied grievances will be submitted to him for investigation. It is said that communications of this kind have been so numerous since the beginning of the year that Mr. Swanstrom, with the powers vested in him under the revised Charter, decided to create the new office. The Civil Service Commission at its last meeting, at the suggestion of President Swanstrom, placed the office in the exempt schedule. Mr. Aitken, in his candidacy for the office, is said to have had the strong backing of R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Citizens' Union.

Henry A. Goulden, another single taxer, and who was enrolled in the ranks of the Citizens Union, has also caught on to a \$2,500-a-year job. He has been appointed Superintendent of Incumbents, under Public Works Commissioner William K. McLaughlin, a kinsman of Hugh K. McLaughlin.

R. H. Baker, who was Secretary of the Citizens' Union in Brooklyn in the last campaign, will soon, it is said, get a nice place in Comptroller Groat's office.

THE 'PEACE FEDERATORS.'

Capitalist, Paper's Pen Picture of the Stage Play.

The following which is from the "New York Commercial," a paper devoted to business interests, is well worthy of perusal. It shows that the capitalist and labor fakir "peace federators" couldn't help betraying the fact that they were acting a part. The whole play intended to fool the working class.

"Senator Marcus Hanna has an odd habit. He carefully moistens the tip of the first finger of his right hand with his tongue, and then smooths down his eyebrows. During the session of the National Civic Federation the right eyebrow of the Senator from Ohio seemed to need a great deal of attention. There was apparently nothing remarkable about the eye-brow; it didn't seem to be more unruly than the other eye-brow, or even particularly strenuous; but, nevertheless, the Senator appeared to think it necessary to give it a great deal of attention.

"That was the right eye-brow, and when the Senator from Ohio winks, he winks the other eye. Senator Hanna often winks. It is one of his favorite ways of expressing himself. During the meeting of the Civic Federation he winked often. He not only winked at Charley Schwab, but when some labor leader told a good story he would turn and wink at Archbishop Ireland. This wink was always the signal for a lot of merry laughter from the good-natured churchman.

"Now, everyone would not wink at an Archbishop, perhaps, but there is no particular reason why anyone who is disposed to wink should not wink in the direction of Charley Schwab, although Charley—one who should ever forget that it is simply 'Charley'—although Charley is not a winkler himself. His black eyes are protected from his head in bas-relief; he blinks them now and then, but he does not wink. Charley is 'easy,' however. His million a minute—or is it a year?—salary does not seem to worry him in the least. While Oscar S. Straus, with the Oriental dignity that has brought back with him from the land of the Sultan, was introducing Schwab as the 'most wonderful example the world has ever known,' and so forth, a friend of Mr. Carnegie's protegee sat by him and poked him in the ribs.

"He means you, Charley," he said, and then he roared with laughter. "Charley laughed, too, and had it not been for that Oriental self-possession, which clings about the former Minister to Turkey until he almost suggests Thanksgiving, Mr. Straus might have become embarrassed. For, as he poured forth his superlatives in commendation, that laugh of Charley's plainly said: "Oh, cut it out! Forget it!"

Charley calls Senator Hanna "Mark." He is as breezy as a typhoon, is Charley—and the fact that the Senator from Ohio is old enough to be his father does not prevent him from calling him by his first name. It seems the proper thing to call Senator Hanna "Mark," however. None of the speakers at the Civic Federation referred to him as Senator Hanna. "Mark Hanna" was what most of them called him; but Grand Master Sargent of the Locomotive Firemen—who, by the way, is the best fed and most prosperous looking labor leader in the world—when he referred to the distinguished gentleman from Cleveland he simply said, "my friend, Mark, over there."

"Sargent and Schwab represent different ideas and different interests. They are further removed from each other than Dan is from Beersheba, but they are both breezy, and they both call Senator Hanna 'Mark.'

"Come on Charley," said Senator Hanna. "All right, Mark," said President Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation.

"Then a bystander remarked: 'There is just one thing I would like to know, and that is whether Charley Schwab calls Carnegie "Andy" and what in the deuce he calls J. Pierpont.'

"Well, I see you have not your robes on to-day," was the way bishop Potter greeted Archbishop Ireland when they met at the conference.

"No; we can both lay them aside at times, you know," responded the Archbishop.

Bishop Potter made a speech and then escaped, but the Archbishop was present every minute and listened with the greatest attention to every speaker. The Archbishop has the most beaming smile of any man in the United States and every now and then he would fairly beam. Senator Hanna has a great respect for the Archbishop's judgment, although the Archbishop does not call him "Mark"—and whenever the Archbishop beamed it was the signal for the Senator to pound with his gold-headed cane. As a conqueror Senator Hanna is a success. He has often proved that before.

"Samuel Gompers made a most theatrical entry upon the convention. Gompers rather likes that sort of thing. He had reason to be proud of his reception. Senator Hanna jumped up out of his chair to greet him, and this jumping up is not a stunt that is popular with the Senator now-a-days.

"Gompers has changed himself entirely since he came before the public. The heavy mustache is gone, the hair is thin and worn long, and there is something of the Henry Ward Beecher in the appearance of the man, and something of the barn-storming actor. Since Gompers has been a labor leader he has learned two things. He has learned to talk and play billiards. He enjoys both games. He says he would rather play billiards than make speeches, but there is reason to believe that he would rather make speeches than play billiards because, in the speech-making game, his shots get more applause, and Gompers likes applause.

"There was one man who sat through the two sessions of the conference and did not make a speech. This should be mentioned, for it he had made a speech it would have been a good one. The man was S. C. Callaway, but then Callaway is not in politics, and it was hinted—only most quietly, however—that some of the other gentlemen who were present are. This is only a rumor, however, and is not confirmed officially."



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